INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929
I3

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
I4

VOL. XIX NO. 236– BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INDIAN ISSUE TO HANG FIRE TILL GENERAL ELECTION.

British Worker Courts Imprisonment.

TO SAVE HIMSELF FROM GRIP OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 7.

Charged with theft of cigarettes at the London Sessions to-day, a tailor pleaded guilty. The Chairman asked him, it he would like to be put back until the next session, so that the police could make further enquiries.

"No, my Lord," he replied, "it will cost the country more money. I will take the sentence now."

"Don't you worry about the cost to the country," said the chairman, but the accused insisted that he did not want to be put back, and when sentenced to 12 month's imprisonment, he replied, "Thak you very much, my lord, you have solved my problem for some time. I wish every unemployed gets it."

B. P. C. C. SECRETARY TO RESIGN.

Serious Difference Of Opinion.

MR. ABID ALI'S DECISION.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, it is reliably understood, is tendering his resignation of his office as Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee owing to serioius differences of opinion with the Council of the B.P.C.C.

This decision of Mr. Abid Ali will come as a surprise to Congressmen in the city for his services to the cause of the Congress are so well-known. It will be recalled that as result of the attack of hooligans in front of the New Davar Bar Mr. Abid Alf was seriously injured and is still confined to his sickbed in the Congress Hospital for over two months.

DECISION FORCED UPON.

It is understood that this decision was forced upon Mr. Abid Ali by the curious attitude of the B.P.C.C. Council which would not formally giant him leave of absence although he had applied for it on account of his being confined to hospital, but would not consult him at the same time when matters of importance were decided.

DECISIONS TAKEN OVER HIS HEAD.

Mr. Abid Ali finds his position very anomalous for without even his knowledge and consent certain decisions are taken for which as long as he continues to be the Secretary he can be held responsible. He is further understood not to be in agreement with some of the recent activities of the Council and in order to dissociate himself from them has decided to take this extreme step of resigning the Secretaryship.

Mr. Chamanlal Sentenced

NEW DELHI, October 7.

Mr. Chamanlal, a reporter of the "Hindustani Times" has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under section 103 Criminal Procedure Code and has been placed in the "B" class.—A. P.

Personal And Official

SIMLA, Oct. 7

The Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon and party left for "The Retreat" Mashobra.

The Governor of the Punjab who left Simla yesterday will arrive at Lahore about the 14th instant.

The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Law Member, leaves Simla on the 20th instant for Calcutta 'en route' to Madras.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar leaves Simla on the 9th instant for Bombay to attend a meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the 12th and will return to Simla on the 17th instant.—A. P.

FLIGHT OF GOLD FROM INDIA

British And Indian "Big Business" Meet.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

As anticipated earlier a conference between the British Financiers and the Indian Industrial interests which came off on Tuesday afternoon at the India Office to discuss the ratio question ended in smoke. It was a battle royal between British "Big Business" and Indian Sethias. The former led by Sir Henry Strakosch and ably supported by Lord Benthall, Sir Basil Blackett while the Indian Industrial interests were represented by Mr. G.D. Birla, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Prof. K. T. Shah and Prof. G. N. Joshi giving places occasionally to Sir Mirza Ismail and Sir Akbar Hydari to represent the Indian States.

SILENT SPECTATORS.

Sir Samuel Hoare and Mahatma Gandhi were two laymen who had been listening to the discussions, but did not contribute anything. Sir Samuel Hoare retired earlier owing to an urgent Cabinet meeting.

BIRLA REFUSES TO OPEN DEBATE

When Sir Henry Strakosch opend the discussion, he requested Mr. Birla to lead the debate. The latter, however, refused to do so as he maintained that Indian businessmen wanted to hear the British policy first before passing any judgment. Sir Henry instead of coming straight to the point of Indian Exchange policy inflicted a long speech mainly attacking Mr. Birla's recent pamphlet dealing with the present depression and pointing, according to his logic, the correct way of monetary reform leaving the listeners to wonder whether they had gathered to hear Sir Henry castigate. Mr. Birla for his personal views or to hear a case for or against the present Exchange policy of the Government of India.

DEAL STRAIGHT.

Mr. Birla, of course, effectively answered Sir Henry's fallacious arguments, raising fictitious bogies and asked the British Financiers to deal straight with the immediate problem.

After desultory conversation in which Lord Benthall and Sir Basil Blackett joined the debate was adjourned *sine die*.

NAGPUR KNIGHT'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

It was, however, disappointing to Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy who could not get an opportunity to air his superior views in support of his British masters. Some one, I am told, consold Sir Maneckji by wishing him luck when they meet next time.

(Earlier news on wage 12.)

Birla And Export Of Gold.

HIS REPLY TO SCHUSTER.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Mr. Birla in reply to Sir G. Schuster's speech in the Assembly on gold export question, which, he says, was aimed against him, states that when he knew that large quantities of gold were being shipped abroad he cabled to India with a view to stopping outflow and his firm and many friends thereupon ceased exporting.

He adds that the remedy is embargo on the export of gold and simultaneous Government undertaking to buy gold at rate as nearly as possible approaching that prevailing in international market.—Reuter.

NEW G. O. C. EASTERN COMMAND.

General Sir C. Norman Macmullen Adjutant General in India has been selected to succeed Sir J. S. M. Shea in the appointment of General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, when the latter vacates that appointment on the completion of his tenure on 1st April 1932.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S SEARCH FOR UNITY STILL CONTI NUES.

—:o:—

Tories In High Glee For Smashing Labour Party

MUSLIM REACTIONARIES LEFT TO THEIR "KISMET"

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

"Gandhiji's body was in the India Office, but his mind was in Ritz Hotel."

That is what everyone felt last night when Gandhiji attended Sir Bhupendranath Mitra's reception in honour of Lord and Lady Irwin. Gandhiji just came to shake hands with his host and chatted only for few minutes with the ex-Viceroy.

THOSE 14 POINTS.

Hardly had all the guests come, when Gandhiji left to see H. H. The Agakhan and Sir Mahomed Shafi at the Ritz, where till early morning he closetted himself with Muslim leaders. Yet, when he returned to the Kingsley Hall he bore the same serious attitude reflecting disapp pointment as Muslims still stick to all their fourteen points.

In political circles the dissolution of Parliament has once again revived the conversations about the Tory attitude towards the Indian question. It is stated that the Conservatives have been feeling the necessity to go back upon the support they have given to the Labour Government on the Indian policy as declared by the Prime Minister at the end of the first Round Table Conference in view of the Congress decision of participation.

TORIES GOING BACK ON THEIR WORD.

They realised they could not successfully do it as long as Labour was in power. So Labour Government was smashed at the same time disrupting the entire Labour Party. Subsequently they found that the Sir Samuel Hoare regime could not bring to them everything that they wanted as Lord Sankey and Mr. MacDonald successfully pleaded for the continuance of the policy. The Tories, therefore, have resolved to prolong the R. T. C. proceedings, as we see to-day by setting up the communalists and by refusing declaration of British policy towards India.

LEAVING MUSLIM REACTIONARIES TO THEIR "KISMET".

Simultaneously the Tories prepare for the general elections so that when they return to power they can get all they want as the Bull in the China shop. They are now cherishing hopes that they will be able to say good-bye to everything and when that is done they can leave the Muslim reactionaries to their fate after having used them to do the dirty job just now.

INDIAN ISSUE IN ELECTION PLANK.

Nearly 100 candidates belonging to different parties are canvassing messages from various Indian leaders for addressing their respective constituencies on the Indian issue.

Mr. Jayakar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru are meeting Sir Samuel Hoare to-morrow to discuss the R. T. C. issue.

STATES SUBJECTS DEMAND.

The Indian States Peoples Delegation who had prolonged conversations with Gandhiji has once again brought to the fore-front the question of the representation of States Subjects on the Conference. Mr. Amritlal and Prof. Abhyankar have submitted the demands of the States people before Mr. Sastri Mr. Ramchandra Rao and Pandit Malaviya and they hope not to allow the Princes to have their own way.

GANDHIJI'S SEARCH FOR UNITY CONTINUES.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

There is a slight set-back in the communal situation this morning owing to the attitude of the Muslim delegates who are still unbending. Gandhiji is still awaiting their reply. It is understood that Gandhiji is prepared to go to any lengths in surrendering to the demands of the Muslims if only he could get their support to his political demand.

SITTING ON THE FENCE.

The Muslims are still sitting on the fence. It is reported that there is a split in the Muslim camp and that is one of the reasons why their reply to the Mahatma is delayed.

The unguarded and irresponsible publication of news last night under the caption "Brighter Prospects of Communal Settlement" by the Free Press Roneo-typed sheet—a self-advertising propagandist sheet circulated free to delegates—is believed to be done with the ulterior object of upsetting the settlement and has strengthened the hands of reactionary elements in obstructing the settlement. Gandhiji's task is made more difficult now.

He devoted the whole of this morning interviewing different individual delegates of the minority communities. He was closetted with Sardar Sampuran Singh for hours together.

IRRESPONSIBLE AND INDISCREET.

Mrs. Naidu and other responsible delegates, denounce the irresponsible and indiscreet free enterprise of the Free Press Journal by publishing false news which has done a great disservice to the cause of the motherland. Optimists still hope that Gandhiji will still be able to find out a solution for the difficult problem.

GANDHIJI AND SIKH DELEGATES

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Sirdar Ujjal Singh and Sirdar Sampuran Singh had two hour interview with Gandhiji this morning. They claimed 30 per cent. representation in the Punjab Legislature but indicated that they were prepared to accept reasonable compromise provided no community was given statutory majority. Sirdar Ujjal Singh alternatively presented to Gandhiji a scheme of redis-

(Continued on page 7).

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

M.P.'s Hasten To Their Constituencies For Coming Contest.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Imminence of General Election was shown by a very thin attendance of the members in the House of Commons this afternoon, the vast majority of them having already left for their constituencies to prepare for the coming contest.

KING'S SPEECH.

The Kin's speech on the prorogation of Parliament was very brief. The King said: The financial and economic crisis continues to give cause for anxiety. The measures taken by Ministers with the support of Parliament to meet emergency involve sacrifices from every member of the community. I am confident that as on former occasions in the history of this country every citizen will co-operate to the utmost of his power in restoring prosperity of the country.

KING AND INDIA.

Referring to the Indian Round Table Conference His Majesty the King said: I have been following its resumed deliberations with interest and symparty. I trust that joint endeavour may produce an agreement on a plan which will commend itself to the judgment of wise statesmanship.

Parliament was prorogued after enactment of bills providing for prevention of exploitation of consumers foodstuffs and temporarily regulating opening of cinemas on Sundays.—Reuter.

ELECTION SPECULATION IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Oct. 7.

On the coming election will be perhaps most curious and most confusing ever fought in Britain.

The fact that there will be no national "coupon" will cause difficulty in constituencies and in many cases where there is no Labourite, Conservative and Liberal candidates, both claiming support of Government, may stand against each other but every effort will be made to secure a straight fight with Government candidate when Labourite is standing. Certainly, where a sitting Liberal is protectionist, Conservatives will not not oppose him.

Election results have become subject of popular gamble on Stock Exchange where business is being done on the basis of National Government securing majority of 165.—R. T. C. Special.

NOMINATION ON 16TH

Baldwin To Fire First Shot On Friday

LONDON, Oct. 6.

It is now officially announced that Parliament will be dissolved to-morrow. Nomination Day will fall on 16th October and the polling day, on 27th October. Mr. MacDonald will broadcast for 20 minutes from all transmitters at 9|20 p. m. to-morrow, but the actual first shot in the "National" Government's platform campaign will be fired on Friday, when Mr. Baldwin will address a mass meeting at the Birmingham Town Hall.—Reuter.

Tory Satisfaction At Decision National Govt.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

Conservative satisfaction with the National Government's election decision was unmistakably demonstrated at a meeting of Conservative members of the Commons which was addressed by Mr. Baldwin. Enthusiasm increased as the meeting continued and the vote of confidence was passed with acclamation.—Reuter.

WALL-STREET BANKERS CONFER WITH PRESIDENT HOOVER

Conference Of Leaders Of Both Parties Summoned

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT ON WORLD-WIDE DEPRESSION FROM WASHINGTON.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

New York.—An important announcement bearing on the current world-wide depression is expected from Washington in a few hours, according to the "New York Times," as a result of the plans made on Sunday night when a small group of Wall-Street bankers conferred with President Hoover, who is reported to have summoned a conference of the leaders of both the political parties, similar to that held before the announcement of the One-Year Moratorium.—Reuter.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIAN NATION

Labour Party's Full Support

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Labour Party Conference at Scarborough unanimously passed a resolution reaffirming its belief in the right of Indian peoples to full self-government and self-determination and supporting the Round Table Conference as means of establishing the right.

Mr. Lansbury moving the resolution referred, amid cheers, to help and co-operation of Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin and "that other great man" Gandhi in the Round Table Conference.

He said he pinned his faith on the goodwill of delegates to the Round Table Conference, chiefly the leaders of "religious sections". He declared that the Labourites were going to stand for an era of frienship between Great Britain and India on the basis of free co-operation and the consent of Indian people.

"We stand four sqwire for Federation and combination of free peoples under British Flag."—Reuter.

KING HOLDS PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The King held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace at which he registered his formal consent in Council to the marriage of Lady May Cambridge to Captain Henry Abel Smith which will be solemnized on October 24.—Reuter.

KING'S INVITATION TO INDIAN PRINCES

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The King will give a dinner party at the Buckingham Palace on 8th October to the Indian Princes attending the Round Table Conference. About 50 guests have been invited.—Reuter.

Prosecution Of 31 Leaders Of Working Class In India.

BRITISH COMRADES ASKED TO REPUDIATE "MAC'S" ACTION

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

Demanding the release of the Meerut Prisoners the League against Imperialism in an open letter to the Scarborough Labour Party Conference asserts that the Labour Government cannot escape equal responsibility with the Tory Government in the prosecution of the 31 accused whose whole activities have been devoted to the building up of working class organisations in India for which if the case succeeds, they are liable to transportation for life.

The letter calls upon the British workers to see that Government action of prosecuting these Labour and Trade Union leaders in India is repudiated with the same determination that the Seaham working-class has repudiated the action of Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Thomas in effecting the "National economies" at the expense of the unemployed.

HOOVER'S REMEDIAL MEASURES

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Washington.—A new credit organisation broadening facilities of the Federal Farm Board and liberalisation of the rediscount provisions in the Federal Reserve Law were among the provisions proposed by President Hoover for the relief of the world economic crisis at a conference attended by Mr. Mellon, Mr. Eugene Meyer, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and many leading politicians which concluded at midnight.

A well-informed quarter states that the Credit Organisation to be known as the Emergency Credit Corporation, and with a capital of 500 million dollars, will be authorised to make a loan at its discretion to any financial institution.

Suggestions for extending the inter-Governmental Moratorium were briefly touched at the Conference, but there was no attempt to reach an agreement, and it is understood that even the possibility of extension would not be seriously considered until President Hoover and Mr. Laval have discussed the matters.—Reuter.

PROPOSED HOOVER-LAVAL DISCUSSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

WASHINGTON.—President Hoover in a statement at the Conference of leaders of both political parties declared that he proposed to discuss with M. Laval the question of such further arrangements as were imperative during the period of depression in respect of inter-Governmental debts.

"Our problem in this connection", he observed, "is one of such adjustment during period of depression as will simultaneously aid our and world recovery."

Both Republican and Democratic Congressmen strongly objected to the idea of any such discussion between Mr. Hoover and M. Laval.—Reuter.

GERMAN CABINET RESIGNS.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.

THE CABINET HAS RESIGNED.—REUTER.

HITLER OR BRUENING?

Germany's Choice.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Belin.—If Dr. Bruening succeeds in forming the Cabinet that will command a bare majority on the Reichstag. Gemrany will continue to be ruled by emergency decrees which actually means that the country will be under a dictatorship able to crush all opposition. But if he fails Germany may in desperation be compelled to try to get out of the present calamitous dilema by putting her fate in the hands of General Hitler and General Hugenberg.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Rome.—Kingsford-Smith left for London at 6-15 this morning.—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No...., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, senior trained, for a Gujarati Girls' Primary School in Central Provinces. Apply stating qualifications, experience and pay required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1197, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3749

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS for Bombay & Deccan on lucrative terms. Apply Mr. V. R. PHONDGE, B.A., Chief Agent, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or General Relief Association Limited, Simla.
A R 5975

WANTED—One Hindu qualified NURSE and one HINDU MIDWIFE for up-country Female Hospital. Apply CANJEE DWARKADASS, 53, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R 5981

WANTED—A SENIOR TRAINED MATRIC TEACHER for a Gujarati Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Middle School in Central Provinces. Apply stating qualifications, experience and pay required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3747

WANTED—A SENIOR TRAINED TEACHER for a Gujarati Boys' Primary School in Central Provinces. Apply stating qualifications, experience and pay required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1196, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3748

WANTED—A L.M. & S. or M. B.B.S. for a dispensary in Abdasa Cutch. A Cutchi or Gujerati having practical experience preferred. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 1194, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5986

WANTED—URGENTLY experienced Sound Recording Man or Cameraman who thoroughly understands the working of Tanar-Light Sound Recorder for Rangoon. State experience and salary required. Apply, Post Box No. 885, Rangoon.
A R 5957

UNEMPLOYED ARE REQUESTED To refer their cases to ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY for suitable appointments on moderate terms. State experiences with testimonials. 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 5963

WANTED—PROSPEROUS Industrial or Commercial Concern to appoint a respectable gentleman agent for the Province Punjab of N.W.F. Province of the Punjab. Apply at once to K. S. MALI, 15, Military Road, Santa Cruz.
A R 5984

WANTED—Some Inspectors and unit organisers on salaries of Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 according to qualification with or without travelling allowance throughout the Presidency of Bombay, C. P. and native states for our famous scientific Insurance and Investment Scheme. Apply All-India Mutual Financing Corporation Ltd., Patna (B. & O.)
A 3682

Educational

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATHY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively. Guaranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request.
R5729

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5870

AWAKEN INNER POWER! Attract Health Love Success! Dispel Fear, Bad Habits, Sickness! Sex Advice Free. Write Post Box 319, Bombay.
P R 5985

Loans

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS WITHOUT Interest from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 15,000 repayable by easy monthly instalments in 25 years. Admission Fee Rs. 3 only. Particulars to: The GREENWOOD ASSURANCE & BANKING BUREAU, Post Box No. 4, Delhi.
L R 5974

OPPORTUNITY—Wanted FINANCIER PARTNER with Rs. 6,000 only for a Film Company, who are nearing the completion of a strong silent drama with a group of famous stars and director. Fifty per cent profits. Apply Box No. 1193, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 5978

Trade Announcement.

LOOMS FOR SALE—TENDERS are invited for purchase of 50 Henry Livesey's 28" Reed space, plain, over pick, Looms of 1914 in perfect working condition. Can be seen at the Mills, Parbhadevi Road. Apply CROWN SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD., 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R 5979

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see Mr. Merwanji Nagporewalla, Soona-mer Villa, Linking Road, Khar.
C R30C

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications re published in these columns t the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs.4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns r in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned beg to inform the public that the firm of Messrs. Manel Venkatraya Krishna Nayak, Rangappa Ramakrishna Shoney & Co., No. 1, Peerbhoy Buildings, Bombay No. 2. having been dissolved as per release, dated 14th September, 1931, Mr. Rangappa Ramkrishna Shoney has ceased to represent the Company, and he has no right to make any dealings or do any act on behalf of the Company or on our behalf.

M. KRISHNA NAYAK and SONS.,
M. RAGHUNATH NAYAK
R 5977

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PAINTING OF SHOPS IN THE RAILWAY'S CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOPS AT MATUNGA.

The Chief Mechanical Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Parel, invites tenders for the Painting of Steel work in the Railway's Carriage and Wagon Workshops at Matunga.

The prescribed Form of Tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received and the specification can be obtained at his Office at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3/- which will not be returned.

Tenders will be received upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Friday, 30th October, 1931.

L. BIGG-WITHER,
Chief Mechanical Engineer
3730

Public Notices

THE MILLOWNERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held at the Registered Office, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th October, 1931, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Revenue Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year, ended 30th June, 1931.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration, and
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
B. K. MANTRI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th October, 1931.
3743

NOTICE.

OWING TO EXPANSION OF BUSINESS the INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD., has REMOVED their Office in a more commodious building at 102, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA, on the second floor, from 1st October, 1931.
3741

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION for the supply of kerosene oil of 125 degrees for the current year for the use of Baroda City Municipality will be held on 16th October, 1931, at 6 p.m. before the General Meeting of the Corporation. Those wishing to bid should attend the auction at the appointed time with a deposit of Rs. 800. Further particulars can be had from the Undersigned.

E. J. KATPITIA,
Municipal Commissioner,
Baroda.
Baroda,
6th October, 1931.
3740

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Policy No. 820 granted by the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., on the life of late Mr. Burjor Framroz Joshi is reported to be misplaced, stolen or lost and that the party having died the claim is to be paid to the beneficiary. Any person having any interest in the Policy must inform the undersigned within a week from this date; otherwise the amount of the Policy will be paid off to the claimant.

For the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.,
J. M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary,
278, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Date 7-10-31.
3745

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HIRJI HANSRAJ, a Merchant, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgady, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
VELJI DEVJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Vadgady, outside the Fort of... Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief, Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Second day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and thirtyone and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 2nd day of October, 1931.
Messrs. HARIDAS & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3744

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY that SHAMJI GIRDHAR, TRIBHOWANDAS GIRDHAR and DAYALJI GIRDHAR, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of June, 1929, and two Indentures of Further Charge dated the 19th day of July, 1929, and the 10th day of December, 1929, respectively and made between Sunderdas Gopaldas (the Mortgagor) of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part have in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge contracted to sell to our clients the properties more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

ALL persons having any interest in or claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

FIRST:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement (164) one hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Collector's Old No. 197, New No. 870, Old Survey No. 1071 and New Survey No. 1 and 2|8590 and under quit and ground rent tenure Collector's Old No. 685, New No. 5875, Old Survey No. 1071 and New Survey No. 1 and 2|8590 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1256 of Fort Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay Municipality under Ward A No. 2076 and Street Nos. 198 and 200 all which said premises are situate at and on the West side of the Modikhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Soonderdas Virjee, on or towards the South formerly by the property belonging to Pa'pia Purdhan but now that of the mortgagor Soonderdas Gopaldas being the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the East by the said Modikhana Street and on or towards the West by the house of Haridas Premji.

SECONDLY: ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement (159) one hundred and fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground rent tenure under Collector's Old No. 586, Old Survey No. 1070 and New Survey No. 8589 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1256 of Fort Division together with the messuage tenement or stable standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay Municipality under Ward A No. 2075 and Street No. 196 and all which said premises are situate at and on the West side of Modikhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the North formerly by the house of Bhagwandas Raghunathdas but since of Soonderdas Morarji and now of the Mortgagor Soonderdas Gopaldas being the property first hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the house of Dwarkadas Damodardas and on or towards the East by the Modikhana Street and on or towards the West formerly by the house of Ockerdas Doongersey but now of Ratansey Moolji.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1931.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3746

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

B. L. THOSAR

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495—497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
GAY AS EVER!
MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN
'PLAYBOY OF PARIS"
Waiter by Day: Millionaire by Night. See the Complications.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A FARCICAL COMEDY!
'FRENCH LEAVE"
Featuring:
MADELINE CARROLL,
S. HOWARD.
A Scream from Start to Finish.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
NANCY CARROLL
in
THE DEVIL'S HOLIDAY
An All-Talking Drama.

LUNA PARK
Sensational Concession for Children

Commencing SATURDAY 10th October

One of the most romantic tales of the glorious Moghul Era.

NUR JEHAN
NUR JEHAN
TALKING, SINGING, DANCING.

featuring

VIMALA and NAYAMPALLY.

WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY EZRA MIR.
SOUND RECORDING: R. C. BROACHA.
IMPERIAL'S TRIBUTE TO THE FILM INDUSTRY.

AN IMPERIAL SUPER EPIC.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

DUBASH THEATRE.
Next to Girgaum Police Court
5-30, 8, 10-30.
MARIANNE
Metro-Goldwyn's all-talking and Singing Picture.
NEXT-ATTRACTION.
The Famous Action Star
KEN MAYNARD.
In a Thrilling Talkie
SONG OF THE CABALLERO
Spanish Music and Dances!

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MEGHJI MURJI, of Bombay Khoja Inhabitant (the Vendor) has contracted to sell to our clients ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses known as MUKHIANI AJEBAI ISMALIA SANITARIUM, standing therein situate, lying and being at Lonavla in the Registration Sub-District of Mawal, Taluka Mawal, in the Poona District, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under Revenue Survey Nos. 169 and 170 but at present standing in the name of the Vendor and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as to 3 acres and 20 gunthas to an annual non-agricultural assessment of Rs. 27-10-0 under Survey Nos. 361 and as to 2 acres and 24 gunthas to an annual agricultural assessment of Re. 1-0-0 under Survey No. 169 and as to the said Survey No. 361 registered in the Books of the City Survey office at Lonavla as admeasuring 3 acres and 9 gunthas under City Survey Nos. 170-171 and 171/1 to 171/12 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East, by a passage, on or towards the West partly by a Nallah and partly by a property which formerly belonged to Chhotalal Mulchand on or towards the North by a Nallah, and on or towards the South partly by Bombay Poona Road otherwise known as Khandala Road and partly by the property formerly of Chhotalal Mulchand.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part of thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1931.

D. N. REGE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
3742

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY of Zenith Litho Works situate at 106, Medows Street, Fort, opposite Examiner Press.

Under instructions from Messrs Alraja & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Lukmanji Kamrudin and Manchershaw Burjorji Billimoria and for and on account and at the risk of Mortgagors Messrs. Jamshed Jehangirji Mugaseth, Jal Jehangirji Mugaseth, Rustomji Jehangirji Mugaseth and Darashaw Jehangirji Mugaseth carrying on business under the firm name and style of Messrs. Mugaseth and sons in exercise of the power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated 23rd December, 1930, expressed to be made between Dorab Jamshedji Panday of the first part, the said Jamshed Jehangirji Mugaseth, Jal Jehangirji Mugaseth, Rustomji Jehangirji Mugaseth and Darashaw Jehangirji, Mortgagors, of the second part and Messrs. Lukmanji Kamrudin and Manchershaw Burjorji Billimoria, Mortgagees of the third part, as contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th June, 1930, made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Dorab Jamshedji Panday of the other part. Messrs. Vora & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th October 1931 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the Press the following articles of Machinery namely.

PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERY.

1. Q. Crown flatbed by Redcliff.
2. Q. Crown centre lever handpress German.
3. Royal Redcliff flatbed by Redcliff.
4. D. Demy Furnival Flatbed by Furnival.
5. D. Demy Side lever hand press Greig.
6. Cutting Machine John Work 28".
7. Copperplate Press 16" roller.
8. Metro Politan Vickers 5' H. P. Motor with fittings.
9. One Mather Platt 4 H.P with fittings and Shaft and Belts.
10. 2 Cupboards, 2 Small tables, 3 large tables, 1 copying press with stand, 1 shelf, 8 chairs polished, 1 stock cupboard, rolling tables, large tables of being stones, stools, racks and shelves with platforms, electric fittings.
11. 4 Stones 32" x 42"/ 12 Stones 20" x 27"/ 18 Stones 13" x 24".

20 Stones 12" x 16"/78 Stones 8" x 12" etc.

For further particulars and condition of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF MUNICIPAL LAND, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF KAMATIPURA CENTRE ROAD AND KAMATIPURA 8TH STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land (since redeemed) belonging to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, admeasuring about 50 square yards, situate at the junction of Kamatipura Centre Road and Kamatipura 8th Street, bearing Collector's New Nos. 10725, 1/10725, New Survey No. 6321, and Cadestral Survey No. 132 of Byculla Division and bearing Municipal E Ward No. 1747, Street Nos. 82-86 New Street No. 53 and bounded on the North by Kamatipura 8th Street, on the East by Kamatipura Centre Road, on the South by property of Mr. Elahibux Shaik Boodin bearing C. S. No. 131 and on the West by the property of Mr. Abdul Kadar Goolam Husein bearing C. S. No. 133.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K LINE

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	7 Oct.	18 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.
x Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 Nov.	25 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	14 Oct.	31 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	28 ,,	14 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	28 Oct.	3 Nov.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	11 Nov.	17 Nov.

Subject to alteration without notice.

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Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

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ALL the goodness and greatness found in the East and West, ancient and modern, form the contents of this greatest of the world's great tonics, but the credit for its success goes largely to the rich golden traditions of the thousand years' old Ayurvedic Science.

Made of all those ingredients that made the *Aswagandha Rasayan* of the ancient glory so popular, with a few modern nutrients of proven merit added to it, ASVAN is ideal for the treatment of Nerve Exhaustion, Premature Old Age, Debilities of all kinds, lowered vitality, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia and allied diseases. Every drop of it puts new life into you, and after a regular course of treatment, your whole system is revitalised

ASVAN contains no harmful drugs and suits all seasons.

Of all Chemists, Bazars and Stores

ASVAN

Manufactured by:
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.
CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents: Orient Drug Agency Bombay 3

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—

M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

IN SUPPORT OF GANDHIJI'S CHARGE-SHEET

Congress Rejoinder To Government Reply.

The following is the continat ion of the Congress rejoinder to the reply of the Government of India regarding breaches of Pact in Bombay.

SCHEDULE B

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1. It cannot be admitted that to demand arrears or current year's dues from those who plead inability is a breach of faith with the workers and the people; inability must be proved and not merely pleaded. The suggestion that unauthorised arrears deserve at least the same treatment as authorised arrears this year has no force. Authorised arrears only exist when the crops on account of which they are due were whole or partial failures and the cultivators could not afford to pay their dues at the usual season. Unauthorised arrears in Bardoli exist not because the crops failed but because the cultivators refused to pay their land revenue as part of the civil disobedience campaign. The question whether any particular individual can or cannot pay owing to losses of any kind is a matter for investigation in each case. In Bardoli there has only been one attachment of property in connection with the realisat on of revenue. The fact that the Collector has had regard to deserving cases, in shown by the circumstances that he has suspended land revenue collections to the extent of about Rs 18.000 and granted remissions to the extent of about 1,900. Police were not used directly for the collection of land revenue but they were taken only to a few villages which the revenue officers were afraid to visit for the purpose of collecting land revenue with the support of the police in case of a disturbance. Their duties were confined to protecting the person of the Mamlatdar or the principal revenue officer at the village, to guarding a house in case attachment proceedings were undertaken, and in some cases to accompanying the inferior village servants when sent to call a defaulter.

REJOINDER.

1. The Government of India have, since the reply was given, agreed to grant an inquiry in regard to this complaint and, therefore, no rejoinder is now necessary.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

2. In Sirsi and Siddhapur (Karnatak) the peasants asked for relief owing to distress. There was no no-tax campaign. The authorities were approached through Mr. Chikodi, a member of the Legislative Council. Relief was promised. Some was given. But now instead of being satisfied with using the services of the Congress workers, coercive processes have been started. Articles of daily use, including cooking utensils, have been taken away.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

2. The opening report of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee at Dharwar to the Secretary of All-India Congress Committee on the no-tax campaign is as follows:—"It was in December that the first move (was made?) to find out whether a no-tax campaign on political basis could be started in any taluka in Karnatak." This is a clear admission that the agitation there was political in its origin. The suspensons of land revenue granted in Sirsi were Rs. 8.000 and in Siddapur Rs. 12,000 and the question of some permanent reduction of garden assessment will now be considered. The facts regarding coercive measures under the land revenue Code are that in Sirsi there were 120 attachments of moveable property but only 5 sales, the attached property being returned in the remaining 115 cases. The number of forfeitures of rice lands was 11, of garden lands 2, and of mixed rice and garden lands 9. In Siddhapur there were 231 attachments, of which sales have been effected in 10 cases, and attached property returned in remaining 221 cases. In 8 cases rice lands have been forfeited and in 9 cases garden lands.

REJOINDER.

2. The reply of the local Government quotes a sentence occurring in a report sent by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee to the All India Congress Committee. The report was sent in the month of June, that is, during the pendency of the Settlement. In whatever manner it might have come into possession of the Government, the sentence has been torn from the context to prove the opposite of what is made perfectly clear in the report. The Ankola Taluka was selected for a political no-tax campaign, whereas Sirsi, Siddhapur, and Hirkepur were selected for an economic and not a political no-tax campaign. The report says:—"It was in December that the first move was made to find out whether a no-tax campaign on a political basis could be started in any Taluka in Karnatak. It was ultimately found that Ankola which was the chief centre of the salt campaign should again be chosen as the venue for political no-tax campaign." The report proceeds further and states "the above named three talukas (Sirsi, Siddapur and Hirkepur) took up the no-tax campaign "not on political grounds but on grounds of inability to pay on account" of failure of crops in the Hirkepur taluka and fall of prices in the Sirsi and Siddhapur talukas." That the campaign in the two talukas mentioned in the complaint was not a part of the Civil Disobedience movement is further proved by the fact that (1) whereas the ryots in the Ankola taluka paid up their dues under instructions from the Congress immediately after the Settlement, this could not be done in Sirsi and Siddhapur owing to inability of the ryots to make payments (2) Unlike what happened in Ankola the ryots in the other two talukas approached the authorities individually and through conferences and deputations with requests for concessions at a time when the civil disobedience movement was at its height and it was only when the authorities turned a deaf ear to all these requests that the ryots sought the help of the Congress. (3) The memorandum dated 9th April 1931, containing the orders of Government re. Sirsi and Siddhapur passed after Mr. R. R. Diwakar's interview with the Commissioner, also contains evidence that the campaign was an economic one and a result of acute distress due to fall in prices. Government do not deny the allegations contained in the complaint that coercive processes have been started and even articles of daily use, including cooking utensils, have been taken away. 120 attachments in Sirsi taluka with a population of about 40,000 and 231 attachments in Siddhapur taluka with a population of about 32,000 do not constitute a small effect on the surrounding area is measure of coercion, when its considered.

MILK SUPPLY FROM GUJARAT.

Bombay Milk Association's Letter To Public Health Committtee.

The joint honorary Secretary of the Bombay Public Milk Association has addressed a letter on behalf of the Association to the Association, to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, regarding the milk supply in Bombay. He stated that there is some hitch in bringing the milk from Charotar and said that milk can be supplied cheap and in plenty from Gujerat where it is cheap and in abundance. He asks that unless the Municipality moves in the right direction, as recommended by the Commissioner, shouldering the definite responsibility, no one such as Government or Railway would do it, and recommends that the scheme, as finally developed by the Commissioner, might be accepted and the work expedited towards cheapening, guaranteed supply of milk for the citizens.

DADAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

At the adjourned annual general body meeting of the Dadar Youth League the report for the last two years were adopted. Among other things the Report showed the response made by the youths of Dadar, many of whom courted jail during the last Satyagraha Movement. It also alluded to the sacrifice of Babu Ganu, a volunteer belonging to the Dadar Youth League.

New office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected.

Mr. I.S. Patel: President; Messrs. Jehangir B. Irani and N.S. Chetty: Vice-Presidents; Mr. V.M. Nagwaker: Treasurer; Messrs. E. V.S. Maniam and Naik: General Secretaries; Mr. Phatke: Asst. Secretary and Messrs. Balan, Mrs. Kamalabai Prabhu, Javle, Menon and others as members of the Executive Committee. Messrs. N. S. Chetty and E.V.S. Maniam were elected to represent the League in the Bombay Youth League.

It was also decided to re-organise the Dadar Students' Union, the Ladies' National Brigade, Vanar Sena, Volunteer Corps and other allied bodies. The offices of the League have now been shifted to the "G" Ward Distt. Congress Committee Office, Dadar.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Ideal Weather In America

Bombay, Oct. 2.

For the past week the price of cotton in the various markets has depended on anything but supply and demand, in fact it has been in the nature of a relief to get away even if only for a short period from talk of the overwhelming supply and be able to take other factors into consideration, state Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. Cross rates, Sterling values and the price of Silver were the chief topics during the first half of the week, and during the second the Government of India Budget proposals. With regard to these latter, no Finance Member can expect his proposals to increase taxation by enormous proportions to be received with demonstrations of joy, but looked at calmly and bearing in mind that the Government must raise the money somehow, we think that the Budget is on the whole a fair one and in many respects favourable to Indian Industries and Agriculture. It will make it extremely difficult for Foreign Spinners to compete with Indian Mills for the Indian Market, and the new import duty of six Pies per lb. on foreign cotton will, to a great extent, put a stop to the recent heavy importation of American cotton. As Indian Mills have during the past year been spinning finer counts than formerly, it will not be long before they will have to lay in fresh stocks of staple cotton, and this should put the price of Indian staple cotton to a higher premium than for some time past. We advise those of our Mill friends who are likely to require fresh supplies of staple cotton not to delay their purchasing.

EXCHANGES AND RATIO.

We do not intend in this Report to deal with abstruse questions of exchanges, Gold bases, Rupee Ratios, and all the other factors whose violent fluctuations have caused so much nervousness in cotton, but we have some hopes that before long things will settle down to a more permanent level when it will once more be humanly possible to form an opinion not only on the subject of the price of cotton, but also on straddles, which have been extremely dangerous for several weeks.

No one now troubles about the American crop, but it is as well occasionally to remember that almost ideal weather continues in America and that crop estimates are being increased as compared with last month. The fall of the Pound Sterling may put Broach up and the rise in Silver may do the same, but sooner or later the supply and demand side of the question will come into their own again and if as many people believe, there is not room for much further decline in American, then it looks as if we might see a dull market and a low price level until the question of next year's acreage becomes a market factor. During the past few days there have been very heavy and unseasonable rains in many parts of be necessary once more to adjust our ideas of the Indian crop, as heavy rain at this time of the year has been known to do incalculable damage.

In our opinion the price of Silver is one of the most important questions for this country, and if this holds steady the purchasing power not only of this country, but also of China will be greatly improved and a period of greater prosperity should return to India, the Oomra and Bengal districts, and should these continue it may

EMULATE CALCUTTA'S EXAMPLE

Appeal To Bombay Corporation

Mrs. Ratanbai L. Mehta writes:—

The Municipal Corporation of Calcutta celebrated Mahatma Gandhi's Jayanti on 2nd October by sanctioning Rs. 6,000 for distributing sweets to the children of Calcutta Municipal schools and gave them a holiday. May I appeal to the City-fathers of Bombay to emulate the noble example of the Calcutta Corporation? According to the Hindu Calender the Jayanti of Mahatma Gandhi falls on Thursday the 3th inst. I hope the Bombay Municipal Corporation will give a holiday to their municipal schools on that day to celebrate the Jayanti of Gandhiji.

"THE MOSLEM WORLD' FOR OCTOBER.

For twenty-one years the "Moslem World" Quarterly has been the active protagonist of missions to Mahomedans. In its open forum the editors and the list of distinguished contributors have pointed out, on the other hand, the inadequacy of Islam to satisfy the intellectual, social and spitual needs of man, and, on the other hand, the desire for closer communion with God is one of the characteristics of the Moslem Faith.

The October Issue of this Quarterly emphasises these facts. In a long article "The Rosary in Islam" by the editor, the earnest prayer life in Islam is shown to be one of the best points of contract with seekers after God among Moslems. A beautiful frontpiece gives examples of the Rosaries in use from the well-known Patton collections.

The Rev. J.R. Richards of Shiraz, contributes an illuminating account of Bahaism in Persia today and tells why it has lost its power. The author adds a full annotated bibliography. There are two excellent articles on India. One describes the variety and peculiarities of the smaller Moslem sects on South India where the influence of Hinduism is so strong; the other on "Evangelism in Bengal" as by a distinguished Indian Christian, Mr. D.A. Chowdhury.

Dr. John Van Ess of Busrah tells how he is educating the Arab in real Christian principles and ideals, avoiding controversy. Professor Walter A. Groves of Teheran writes on the students of "New Persia" and their present-day problems, and Professor Cass Arthur Reed on the opportunity for the Near East Christians College. A Turkish nationalist writes, anonymously, on the influence of Modern Literature in the Turkish Revolution; the pen proved mightier than the sword in arousing youth by inculcating Western ideas on liberty.

The usual Book Reviews, Current Topics, Survey of Periodicals, an Index for the year, complete the present Volume of 438 pages, a veritable Year Book on the World of Islam.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

A Press Communique states:—

Sterling purchased in India net transfer to Home Treasury From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve from 1st April to 3rd October, 1931 £23.047,804.

Total £23,047,804.

Less-Sales of sterling £14,047-804.

Net remittances to Home Treasury £9,000.000.

An extraordinary general meeting of the East India Cotton Association held on Tuesday condemned the decision of Secretary of State for India as well as Government of India in linking rupee with paper sterling at 1sh. 6d. as the decision works against interests of Indian agriculturists commerce and industry in general and cotton agriculturists in particular.

YOUR SORE THROAT

may be the first sign of an infectious disease, such as:

INFLUENZA
DIPHTHERIA
or SCARLET FEVER

Destroy the disease germs that are making your Throat sore before they do more harm—with Formamint. Formamint conquers Sore Throat and protects you against infectious diseases. *Buy to-day a bottle of*

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Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Made by the makers of SANATOGEN and KALZANA.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocele specialist
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Without Operation
Cures Radically (with one Injection)
HYDROCELE
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IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market
For Inquiry or details with certs send 3 annas Stamps.

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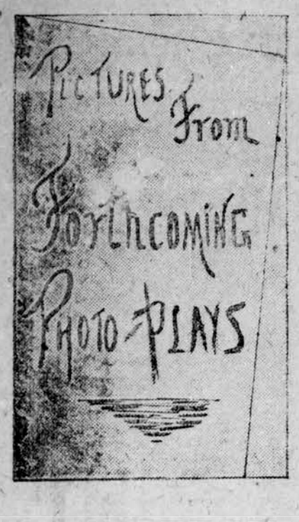
Many BLOCKS of PICTURES appearing in the Daily and Sunday Chronicle are FOR SALE at Two Annas and Nine Pies per Sq. inch inclusive of Postage.

Apply to the—

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."



"Leila," Star of Mangreilia, General Pictures Corporation, Madras.

Miss Suzangi in "Dagabaz Dushman," East India Films, to run from the 9th at the Su per Cinema.

Miss Zebu in "The Sea-Goddess," Saroj Production, to run at the West End from the 10th.

The Russian Screen

EXPLORES IDEAS' ENDEAVOURS PERFECTION

From the lips of the leader of artistic policies Lunatcharsky, Russian cinema production received this programme. "We must not forget the right of the personality to its individual development. We need not curtail it, deceive it nor forcibly pour it into moulds. The stability of a socialistic society lies not in artificial training, not in barracklike uniformity, not in religious or esthetic delusion, but in an authentic solidarity of interests. We must approach the beginning of the most profound unity at the maximum of variety. The most precious thing in social istic culture remains the personality."

DOMINANT ACTING

Just because individuality has suffered so much and was the inevitable victim of the revolution, does the presentation of his authentic personality on the cinema screen bind to itself the interest of the whole world. It has become important and indispenable for our spiritual development to enrich the nature of feelings—to enter into communion with the Russian spirit" says Stefan Zweig in his latest book. The Russian cinema is indebted to the dominance of its actors' personality, its individual importance, no less than do the American arrangement of the camera.

The personality of the Russ'an actors directors manifested itself with the greatest sharpness because in the very technique of production they are released not only to executive functions but to dramaturgic necessities also. In any case, there are greater possibilities in the sphere of the cinema than in the execution and production of plays on the stage of a theatre. By acting for the screen, acting before the motion-picture apparatus—from which the slightest movement, the slightest feature, the least breath of emotion, the most lightening thought do not escape—the human personality grows to its full height as the main thing in life. Here the authentic and truthful personality cannot be substituted by theatrical make-up, cannot be hidden by the theatrical costume, and cannot be killed by verbal cleverness no matter by what ideas it be operated.

At a time when the theatre was crammed with literature and words, this new art—the cinema—which compels the resolution of personality, attracted to itself the significant artists of Russia. Russian cinema achieved the strength of their talents to the level of their moral personality. It blossomed because it was fertilized with the sympathy of an audience. The audience is attracted to Russian pictures even in other countries, not because of the subject matter, the ideas—which are sometimes lacking—not because of the technical heights of the production. The spectator wishes to be united to the Russian actors; he is drawn to them by his sympathy rather than to the standardized actors of his native pictures, because, "with the greatness of the individual all humanity is exalted"—because the individualized manifestation of the actor is attractive to him.

The members of the audience are not so moved by the banal as thinks the intellectual bourgeois. Every man dreams of his own significance and desires to exalt it; he attempts to become better and more receptive to life.

PRECIOUS INDIVIDUALITY.

Individuality has become precious for every one in the world to a greater or lesser degree—particularly with the equalization of people in rights and duties, with the standardization of objects of general usage, and with the mechanization of production, Russian actors, who used to astonish Europe by the display of their excessive sensibilities, have learned a lession from bitter experience; they have become chary of manifestations and attractive in their simplicity so full of meaning.

In their creation of mass scenes the crowd acquired the features of a mass, a collective personality, the personality of a giant. The variety and amorphousness of the crowd have been successfully organized by Russian directors and given form as an organic entity. Mass scenes became the expressors of group consciousness. And in this group conciousness we see the growth of the human genius from its fundamental soil, springing not from the mob, which is insipid, but from the collective personality of the group.

"To be saved from the new deluge of darkness," says the Russian poet and philosopher, A. Byell, "Nietzsche summoned us to heroism; he did not call us to ward off the night—he called us to attack the night from behind the fortifications. And if the image of creation is—man, and his form is—life, then we must create the image and the likeness of the hero in life. To do this we require personality. The conditions of tragedy are right in our culture—the sandy precipices of the historial terra firma are washed away by the pressure of chaos; we must either perish or learn to walk upon the waters. We must build the ark of our soul and create an insurrection against insipidity.

In these words, poet and philosopher show the way by Russian cinema to human personality.

(Continued from column 7.)

gether that it is impossible to tell where the genuine and the fake begin and leave off. Pratically all of the animal sound is synthetic. Lions were made to roar in the studio. Let us handle the thrills. One of the most exciting scenes was a raging lion charging Edwina Booth! And how you jumped from your seats when you saw it! But this was made with the use of a double. The long shot showed Edwina fainting and falling to the ground. Upto this Edwina Booth was there, but in the interval that the camera was moved to close-up, a man wearing a wig was substituted and the lion was a tame one. The biggest thrill of the picture was, the lions fighting over a kill, fighting hyenas and zebras and killing a dear. All these including the Edwina Booth scene—were made in Mexico—not Africa—in a corral constructed for the purpose and several men ready with rifles. Caged animals were let loose with the lions, who had been starved for days in advance. The battles naturally ensued. If you were a cautious and keen spectator, you must have been astonished to see the angles of the camera. Well, under rifles and coverings, cameras were posted at every conceivable angle. Another instance at point is the scene showing a charging rhinoceros goring and tossing a native. And now eat your hat up; the rhi-

(Continued on page 9).

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, ossibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for National Regeneration, is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot, any longer, remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland, which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Stars In Slumdom

London Slumdom, if one may so describe it, had had stars of rather unusual magnitude shining, shinning in conjunction, Mahatma Gandhi and Charlie Chaplin. Their lustre was duly registered and reflected by the responsive high-pitched, mechanism of the dailies. Charlie, the great comedian seemed satisfied with the reflected lustre. The Mahatma saw no illumination in it. The Mahatma was gazing, or was it waiting, for the star of Bethleham. The comedian was thinking of the ideal of mechanism which could star him. All this is, of course, pure conjecture. For one never can read the stars aright.

* * * *

Cinema Theatres

Reduce Fares.

The reduced rates which bring the cinema theatres within easier reach of the average play-goer is undoubtedly, a welcome and far-sighted change. Another essential change would be, or rather should be, the change and reduction as well of the superlatives which the well-intentioned publicity agents inflict on the unsuspecting and unusually patient public.

THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

Arranges Art Soiree

The fellowship School has decided to arrange a programme of music, drama and the dance to be presented at the Royal Opera House on Monday, the 12th. There are few, very few, educational institutions that promote education in art as an integral part of their work. The Fellowship School is one of them. The programme includes Orchestra by junior and senior students, by Montessori children, action song from the Bengali of the poet Tagore, Irish Dance, Egyptian Dance, Comic Gujarati Skit, "Awakening," Eurythmic Dance, concluded by playlet "Post Office," by Dr. Tagore which naturally promises to be one of the chief events of the evening. It has been staged with uncommon care.

RUSSIAN SCREEN IN BERLIN

The Vast Plan

In considering the European production it is impossible to overlook says an English journal Soviety Russia's extensive plans. Especially in Berlin, where the silent works of Eisenstein and Pudowkin made so deep an impression, it was difficult to bid farewell to the Russian film. But with the advent of the talker, Russia passed out of the row of the film-producing countries. Her master directors went to Paris and Hollywood and it seemed as though the Soviet Union had been asleep at the switch.

But now Russia will soon have big things to say in the field of the talker. Boris Z. Schumatsky, the president of the Russian film trust "Soyuskino," which was founded only a year ago, has announced that the organization will bring out fifty full length talkers this season. In order to show them, 1,500 theatres in Russia have been equipped with reproducing units. Also 160 silents and 350 educational films will be made.

The realization of this imposing programme—under the supervision of Wladimir A. Sutrin—will be carried out in an enormous film city which will be built in the neighbourhood of Moscow. This "Russian Hollywood," called "Potylikha," is to be fitted out with all the latest technical devices. Fifteen films can be made at the same time; 1,500 to 2,000 people will be continually employed. Among the directors already engaged is the German, Erwin Piscator, who will direct in four languages the filmization of a novel by Theodor Plivier.

FRANCE VIEWS THE SCREEN

With Critical Discrimination

The Revue des Deux Mondes under the title, "La France et le Film Parlant" writes:—

As Rene Jeanne sees it, movie audiences have become more fastidious since the films found a voice. Newcomers have been attracted by the hope that talking pictures would provide entertainment on a higher plane than the silent ones. But they have been disappoined. Then too no satisfactory talkie technique has been achieved. Spectators are accustomed to a certain code of theatrical verities and to a totally different convention of cinema verities. The talkies are neither the one nor the other. The nearest approach so far to a satisfactory form has been that of the filmed operetta. But the ideal genre is still matter for debate.

With a more difficult audience to please, the French writer sees America's once firm hold on the France market gradually slipping. Hollywood's efforts to retain her French clientele he regards as desperate but ineffectual. At first, a French director did the best he could with actors of various nationalities who could speak some French. Then French stars were imported and put to work. The exodus of French writers and actors to all the larger California studios increased. Then Paramount took an even bolder step, establishing studios at Joinville to produce in large quantity, and as cheaply as possible, French films for Europe and for South America. For economy's sake, a film made in America with no thought of a foreign audience was rushed to Joinville, complete with scenario, text of dialogues, sketches of sets and arrangement of lighting effects. The idea was to make as literal a French transcription as possible. Eight such pictures were turned out in less than a year, together with thirty short films. But these films, thought labeled "films parlants francais" and bristling with names of French actors, directors and writers, are not really French. Their inspiration is not French, so they do not truly portray French manners, customs, modes or settings. They are only co-

(Continued on page 9).

"TRADER HORN" HOW IT WAS MADE

(By "GULZAR".)

"Trader Horn" has come and gone. It came, it was seen and it conquered the hearts of all who saw it. Let us analyse the whole picture. The picture took more than two years in the making; the whole Company had to but its way through the African jungles. Yes, they had to cover 14,000 and odd miles to make it, and all that with ineffectual recording apparatus. Then they worked for months on the Black Continent, doing the visual stuff, for months at the studio; it cost M-G-M hundreds of thousands of Dollars; M-G-M poured men, money and genius into the creation of its greatest motion picture! It is the greatest of its kind and there is no doubt in it. It is the greatest because of its difficulties in filming, because of the excellent acting of Mutia (the negro boy who almost steals the show), Harry Carey, Edwina Booth, Duncan Renaldo (though he sometimes over-acts) and the whole lot, because of the primitive scenes, because of its excellent photography and lastly and mostly for its human element in it. It is the greatest of the animal pictures, not because of herds of animals and scenery, for in that case "Africa Speaks" was much better; not because of its animal fights, for many of them are faked—not real—in the sense, that they were not natural or to say it clearly, they were not shot in Africa as they got them but they were 'staged' and so were the various thrills—e.g. the raging lion charging Edwina Booth, and the rhinoceros raging and tossing a native—, but because of the difficulties that the lot had to surmount—passing through dense and dangerous jungles, exposing themselves to the uncertainty and treachery of weather and soil, oft and on hair-breadth escaping from the jaws of death and having to take injections to protect themselves from fatal fevers and diseases; they had to take with them everything that was necessary which comprised of a complete miniature studio, a portable generator truck of 9 lbs., one refrigerator, one complete wireless and radio set and besides 30,000 lbs. of food-stuff; because of its beautiful enchanting and artistic photography, and because of the human element in it. The previous three animal pictures—The "Chang", "Simba" and "Africa Speaks"—were totally devoid of the human element. In the last named film they had tried to bring in some, but not so powerful, intense and exotic as in this. What is the human element? This is one of those things which can never be defined or explained properly. There must be some phase of human life which alone can bring the whole audience into closer contact with the theme of the film. In this film it is simply wonderfully interwoven, and how nicely Edwina Booth acts! Simply marvellous! The next element of greatness of this film is that the hero is not the story-teller alone but the active hero of his own yarns. And how nicely

Mutia—that black boy—portrays his character. You simply love him. Lastly we must not forget the intelligence and genious with which Director Van Dyke handled the whole theme—how he arranged the thrills and the drama he wrung out to the last drop of suspense! Hats off to him!

Now let us see the other side of the picture. "Trader Horn" in its crude form would have been great too, but oftentimes it is necessary to "improve upon nature" in order to make a picture more dramatic and more exciting to the spectators. And the "Trader Horn" producers have done this in the cleverest and most 'diplomatic' manner. This has made the film the greatest of its type. The following few lines will make it clear that many of the thrilling spells were NOT "real". Most of the back-ground scenes were taken in Africa; and some of the natives, war dances, animal shots and other wild and woolly embellishments were no doubt genuine and true. But a lot of thrilling and exciting scenes were thrown in under the "atmosphere" created by the movie makers themselves. When the Company first proved into the thick jungles of Africa no sound apparatus went with them, for 'sound' was still new. But when sound 'took', M-G-M sent over some of the early sound recording equipment. Some of the sound recorded was good, but some of it was found hopeless; so they improved upon the whole affair when they returned. Some of the original stuff was clarified and amplified, but they did most of the sound over. Of the original is the terrible and ear-cracking chanting and native talking, and much of the Carey-Renaldo-Booth dialogue. However, the whole thing—the original and the "retake"—is so clearly pieced toge-

(Continued in column 2.)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Last Day of Gandhi Week.
Municipal School Holiday in honour of Mahatmaji's birthday.
Public meeting, Napoo Hall, Matunga 9 p.m. Sjt. Nagindas Master to speak on "Gandhi as a Socialist".
Procession starts at Congress House 4 p.m. reaching Azad Maidan, 6 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon, sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co., 5 p.m. gramophone records, 9-20 p.m. Bai Sunderabai's popular songs (with D. Parwatker).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

UTHAMNA CEREMONY. DEATH.

SHETH Kishordas Purshotamdas, grand son of late Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, died at his residence, Sir Mangaldas House yesterday morning at 5-30 a.m. Uthamna ceremony will take place to-day (Thursday) at his residence Malabar Hill at 4 p.m. B. T.

LADIES MEETING.

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee there will be a public meeting of ladies at Jethabhai Buildings, Parel, to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Kamalabai Prabhu, Shantabai Vegsarkar, Ratanben, Mrs. Serinoen, Dastoor and others will speak.

MEETING AT LALBAGH.

Under he auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee there will be a public meeting at Lalbaug Ganesh Maidan to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside and Mr. S K. Pupala, Jhinabhai P. Joshi Nagindas Master, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Meherally and others will speak.

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the captains are requested to be present with their volunteers in uniform at Congress House at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday) to take part in the procession which will start from the Congress House.

"GANDHI AS A SOCIALIST".

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee today (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Napoo Hall, when Sjt. B. N. Maheswari will preside. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will speak on "Gandhi as a Socialist."

PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p. m. at the Azad Maidan when Sir C. V. Mehta, Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Rajabalii Patel, Maulana Mohmadalli Kasuri and other representative speakers will address. Before the meeting a grand Jayanti procession will start from the Congress House at 4 p.m. and terminate in the meeting. Loud speakers will be installed at the meeting.

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL.

There will be a Navratri Garba Party, on Wednesday 14th instant, from 7 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Madhau Baug, for the entertainment of the members of the Mandal. Admission will be by tickets.

S. V. S. MANDALI PRIZE.

The Radhabai Atmaram Bapu Dalvi Prize of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, for 1931 of the value of Rs. 35, is to be awarded to the girl student belonging to the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community who has passed the 1931 S. L. C. Examination of the Bombay University, with the highest number of marks in English. Successful students should communicate with the Hon. Secretary of Saraswat Brahman Samaj Griha, Girgaon, Bombay.

AROSH K. R. CAMA PRIZE ESSAY OF RS. 500:—The Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute invite an Essay from Avestan scholars for the Sarosh K. R. Cama Prize of Rs. 500 containing "a lucid and thoroughly intelligible up-to-date translation in English of the Yashts Aban, Khurshed Mah, Tir, Drvasp, Meher Rashnu, Fravardin, Ram and Din, in due accordance with grammar and philology, with critical and exegetic notes and comments wherever necessary."

The Essay should be typed and submitted to Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 175, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st May 1932. The full name and address of the writer should be submitted along with the essay in a sealed cover, bearing the nom-de-plume on the outside.

Gandhi Week.

To-day's Celebrations.

To-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. At Nagoo Sayaji Wadi. The speakers are Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, I. S. Patel T. R. Narwane, and others. Sjt. K. M. Munshi will preside.

HOLIDAY IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

The Bombay Municipal schools will remain closed to-day (Thursday) to observe sixty-third birth day of Mahatmaji. The students, as directed by the Schools Committee will be told by their teachers in regard to the significance of the holiday so that they may carry with them some idea in regard to the life of Mahatma Gandhi.

PRINCIPAL MARKETS CLOSED.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

To-day (Thursday) being Gandhi Jayanti" all principal markets will remain closed.

Cotton Market will open from 7 p.m. for forward business, and also because U. S. Cotton Crop Bureau report will be out. The market will close at 11 p.m.

TO-DAY'S GANDHI JAYANTI PROCESSION

A huge procession led by the President and the office bearers of B.P.C.C. and consisting of all the Congress Leaders, Desh Sevikas Bal Senas, Vanar Senas, various Volunteers Corps, Prabhat Pheries Merchants' Associations, and the general public will start from the Congress House at 4 p.m. (S.T.) and will pass through Girgaum Back Road, C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi Road, Grand Cruck Shank Road, and will terminate at Azad Maidan, where a public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. when Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside and other Congress leaders will speak.

The Exhibition will be open from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 9 p.m.

Khaddar Exhibition And Entertainment Programmes.

The Khaddar exhibition of the Congress opened at the Congress House is daily attracting large crowds of people. The khaddar stocked at various stalls in the exhibition had to be restocked twice over owing to the large demand for khaddar during the week. The other swadeshi articles also are having a good clientele. The two scenes in the exhibition, "Blessings to Mahatmaji" and "on the sands of Dandi" continue to attract persons.

The exhibition will continue till Sunday next after which it will be wound up. The evening and the entertainment programme are becoming more and more popular.

The singing programme of Master Dinanath of Balvant Sangit Natak Mandali was a splendid success. Master Krishnarao of Gandharva Natak Mandali sings at Jinnah Hall to-day (Thursday) night. Bal Gandharva will sing to-morrow (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. and Prof. Narayanrao Vyas on Sunday at 10 p.m.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Girgaon Dist. Congress Committee's Gandhi Week programme of continuous spinning, which commenced on Friday last at 8 a.m. will come to a close at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Friday), when all those who participated in the spinning programme or in the week's khadi hawking programme or in collecting yarn for the proposed gift of 62 lakhs of yards of handspun yarn to Mahatma Gandhi, are requested to be present at the Committee's Office. It is proposed to take then a group photograph of all the above workers and others who otherwise assisted in celebrating the Gandhi Jayanti Week.

CONGRESS HOUSE EXHIBITION

As the Exhibition will continue till Sunday, the 10th inst. special concession will be given to school children from to-day (Thursday) till the closing of the Exhibition. They will be charged one anna only.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

Khadi hawking by the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh has effected sales exceeding Rs. 1,000.

All the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh are requested to come to the Congress House at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday) to attend the procession of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in their Kesaria uniform and with their respective badges on.

MR. S. K. PATIL'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., is standing as a candidate for the ensuing municipal elections from Girgaon (D) Ward.

LOWER COURT'S DECREE SET ASIDE.

Bombay High Court's Attachment Order In Indore Invalid.

A PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

An interesting judgment defining the position of an Indian State under International Law has been given by the Bombay High Court.

In this case the plaintiffs are Chatrabhuj Pirumal, merchants, while the defendent is Chunilal Onkarmal, a well-known businessman of Bombay and Indore. The defendent, it was alleged, was indebted to one Shankarrao Gawde of Inodre to the extent of Rs. two lacs. Gawde incurred displeasure of the late Maharaja Sir Tukojirao as it was reported to him that Gawde had some hand in allowing Mumtaz Begum to run away from Indore State. Shankarrao Gawde was therefore put in jail, his property was confiscated and even debts due to him were ordered to be given to the Indore State. The defendent, therefore, under an order from the Indore State was asked to pay the debt which he owed to Shankarao Gawde to the Indore State and not Shankarrao.

PAID OFF TO INDORE.

About the same time, the plaintiff in the present case obtained a decree against Shankarrao in the Bombay High Court for certain debts and also obtained a warrant to secure his payment on the defendent who was a debtor to Shankarrao. The defendent contended that the debt which was originally entered in the books of Bombay firm was transferred to the Indore firm and that the debt was paid off to the Indore State in persuance of the confiscation order against Shankarrao.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

Mr. Justice Kemp, who heard the case on the original side held that after the attachment order obtained by the plaintiff, the defendent was not justified in paying the money to the Indore State. Against this judgment an appeal was preferred in which appellate court held that according to the principles of International Law, the place of the debt was the place where the debtor resided, i.e., Indore, where the debtor Shankarrao resided. The debt was, therefore, in Indore and not in Bombay. The attachment order issued by the High Court could not be operative on the debt and therefore the appeal was allowed and the Lower Court's decree was set aside.

Advocates & Pleaders' Conference

The Reception Committee of the Bombay Advocates' and Pleaders Conference has issued the following communique::—

Owing to the sudden illness of Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar C.I.E., M.L.A., the President-elect of the Bombay Advocates and Pleaders' Conference, the Reception Committee have been obliged to postpone the sessions of the Conference annunced to be held in Bombay on the 17th and 18th October to the Christmas Holidays in December next. —A.P.

"VIVID-VRITTA" ANNUAL

Brimful Of Interest.

"Vivid Vritta" the well-known Marathi weekly of Bombay has just issued its Annual Special Illustrated Number which is quite in keeping with the traditions set by it. The Number contains a good number of attractive short stories in addition to short pieces of poetry.

The special feature of the Number which would interest many readers, is the brief and up-to-date history of the Indian National Congress together with the photos of the Presidents of the Congress inception. The writer of the "Collapse of the Liberals" gives a wholesome and timely advice to the Liberals not to mislead themselves in the belief that they have much of a following in the country. He concludes that the Liberals do not possess the qualities required for the systematic reorganisation of their party. The Number makes an instructive and interesting reading.

Nationalist Christians Against Separate Electorates

The Nationalist Christian Party has sent the following telegram to Dr. Datta, Indian Christian Representative, Round Table Conference, London:—"Nationalist Christian Party, Bombay, whole heartedly behind you against Separate Electorates for Christians. Pray stand firm."

CASE FOR SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN COTTON FREIGHTS.

:o:

'Help The Farmer In His Present Unenviable Plight'

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION BEFORE RAILWAY BOARD

The East India Cotton Association Ltd., Bombay in the course of their representation to the Chief Commissioner, Railway Road, Simla, urging upon the Government of India the imperative necessity for making a substantial reduction in cotton freights state:—

In view of the trough depression in which cotton growers now find themselves in common with the growers of other commodities and in order to obviate the present situation in the premier trade from developing into a veritable crisis, the Committee desire to impress upon the Government that procrastination of action on their part result in acute agrarian discontent and subsequent great loss of land revenue to Government.

COTTON HAS STRONGEST CLAIM.

It is a significant feature of recent policy of the Government of India that while the steel and other industries have been assisted by bounties or tariffs, and the coal industry by reduced railway frieghts, no such encouragement, except in the recent case of wheat, has been given to our most important national industry—Agriculture, of which cotton is the most important product both in point of bulk and value. The Committee feel that cotton undoubtedly has the strongest claim to a reduction because it, more than any other product of this country, has helped to build up the Railway's reserves and because the largest number of farmers would stand to benefit.

Further, cotton in common with all the other commodities with to compete with that of America, Egypt and Uganda. Anything, therefore, which can be done to reduce the F. O. B. cost of Indian cotton will correspondingly mean better prices for Indian producers.

HELP THE FARMER.

The Committee realize that the Railways are not doing too well under present trade conditions in the country but their financial position, though not so strong as it was three years ago the farmers' condition is nearing starvation point owing to the unprecedented fall in raw produce during recent months. The Committee feels most strongly therefore, that the time has arrived to help the farmer in his present unenviable plight.

Another point which the Committee desire to emphasize is that the present tendency in all countries is to reduce railway freight rates, particularly, on raw produce, in order to assist the farmers in their present difficulties. An announcement was made last year in the United States of America according to which freights on cotton were generally revised and it is understood that this revision entails, on an average, a considerable reduction in rates.

PLEA FOR SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION.

The Committee are aware that reductions have been made during the past few years in the passenger fares, parcel and luggage rates, while in the case of goods rates have also been reduced on coal and also on kerosene, manure, oil cakes and jagree. All these reductions have presumably been made with a view to securing traffic and cotton has been left out, because the Railway Authorities have eventually considered that reduced rates are not likely to help to increase traffic. Whatever may have been the reasons in the past for the increase in cotton freights, the Committee think the time for a substantial reduction has now come.

GOVT.'S PRIMARY DUTY.

The Committee wish to reiterate that promptness of action is the essence of any measure of relief which your Board may recommend to the Government of India should be given to those engaged in the growing of this premier agricultural product. The Committee cannot too strongly impress upon the Government of India and your Board the supreme urgency of discharging their primary to the grower of cotton, particularly having regard to the present financial and economic distress that prevails in the country.

BOMBAY FOREST DEPARTMENT.

(The following is the concluding portion of the article under the above caption which appeared in yesterday's Town edition.)

The latest review of the Forest Department in the Bombay Presidency, while giving details of the existing cadre and giving reasons for not filling up four posts in the higher ranks sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India suggests increase of five new posts to the existing cadre in Classes I and II, but fails to point out where permanent retrenchment is possible without prejudice to the efficiency of administration. An attempt is being made here below to supply the omission.

(a) Beats and Rounds.—The number of these subordinate forest officers was much reduced during the retrenchment of 1922-23, which followed the Montford Reforms to the prejudice of Forest conservancy and regeneration. It is hoped that the required number of these subordinates will now be made up taking advantage of the retrenchment under consideration.

(b) Rangers. — Formerly the ranges of unorganised forests were large. With the introduction of working plans many of them became simply unmanageable. In order to make smaller and manageable units, the number of ranges had to be increased. But it seems that in some places their number is unnecessarily large and can be slightly reduced. It is for the Chief Conservator to find out how much retrenchment is possible in this direction.

WASTEFUL METHODS.

(c) Divisions.—The number of Forest Divisions in the four circles is unnecessarily large. In the Southern Circle, the Western Division of Kanara pays very little net revenue over a large annual outlay of a couple of lacs and does not provide sufficient work to the D.F.O. it can easily be abolished, transferring its area partly to the Northern Division and partly to Southern Division of Kanara, viz., by transferring the Gund and Supa ranges to N. D. Kanara and the Karwar ranges to S. D. Kanara, renaming the latter as W. D. Kanara. This would not at all affect the efficiency of administration. It might be urged that the new Western Division Kanara will be unmanageable. This objection can be met by retransferring the Arbail Series to N. D. Kanara, it being very near its headquarters (Yellapur). This will restore the three old forest divisions in Kanara. In the Northern Circle, Thana District has three Divisions, the third Division having come into existence a few years ago. The third Division can easily be done away with and the Thana Forest redistributed into two convenient divisions. The D.F.O.'s of Thana are relieved of their work of 'Guruchavan' areas by the appointment of special 'Guruchavan' Officer. Work in Thana Divisions is easy as exploitation of coupes, the only important work, is done through the agency of contractors who are easily available. Even thinnings are carried out through the same agency.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PROTEST AGAINST CUT IN SALARIES

Mass Meeting Of Government Employees.

Under the auspices of the All-India Government Employees' Federation and various other Unions of Government employees in Bombay, a mass meeting of employees working in offices under the Central and the Local Government as well as the Semi-Government bodies will be held in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the cut in salaries. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

USEFUL REFERENCE BOOK

The Asylum Press Almanack and Directory for (1931) published by the Directories and Agencies, Ltd., Madras, Price Rs. 8/- which contains valuable information about Southern India, including the Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. The volume is in its 130th edition. The publishers have taken ardent care to increase the usefulness of the publication by bringing all inforamation up-to-date. In addition to general, commercial and industrial information about Madras City and Madras Presidency, it contains a list of trades in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Dacca and Rangoon. The Who's Who section is well maintained. The book would prove useful to all public offices, commercial firms as well as the newspaper offices.

CASHIER & LEDGER-KEEPER IN TROUBLE

Alleged Misappropriation Of P. & O. Bank Monies

Charges of misappropriation and criminal breach of trust were framed against Jahabux C. Taraporewalla, formerly the head cashier of the P. and O. Bank, Ballard Pier Branch, and Govindrao Ramrao, a ledger keeper in the same bank on Wednesday when the P. and O. Bank Fraud Case was resumed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

Felix Mascarenhas, a clerk in the transhipment department of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., the third accused in the case, was ordered to be discharged for want of evidence.

According to the prosecution the first accused lost heavily in speculation and attempted to make up the losses by defrauding the monies belonging to the constituents of the Bank to the tune of Rs. 50,000.

The second accused, is alleged to have actively assisted the first accused in his swindling operations.

CUSTOMS DUTY NOT ON INVOICE VALUE

Indian Merchants' Protest

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber sent the following telegram on the 5th inst. to the Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, Simla, regarding assessment of Customs duty:—

Local merchants will be put to great hardship on account of Customs Department charging duty not on the invoice value but after converting in rupees or pounds into foreign currencies and reconverting into rupees. The Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber suggest that invoices made out before 21st September in foreign currencies should be converted into rupees at rates prevailing before that date. The effect will be to treat equally all shipments arriving in Bombay at the same time whether invoiced in foreign currencies or rupees. This should apply to all transactions completed before 26th September though shipments may be coming later, on presentation of proofs by merchants about genuineness of contracts. To obviate all difficulties Committee suggest all goods may be assessed at market value.

LONG LIFE FOR MAHATMAJI

Gandhi Week Celebrations In Ahmedabad.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 4.

Celebrations "Gandhi- Week have been enthusiastically carried on for the last two days. Khadi-buying has been the general activity of the citizens. Prominent citizens and villager to have bought khadi in good proportion. Secondary schools have also sold khadi.

On Friday evening a public meeting was held in the Congress ground to offer prayers for a long life for Mahatmaji. Sjt. Morarjeebhai, secretary of the G. P. C. C. appealed to the public to buy khadi.

TEMPERANCE ROUND.

The local textile Labour Union also celebrates the Gandhi-Week in its own way, most noteworthy of which was the Temperance Round in which several well-known citizens participated. It was arranged to make it publicly known how illicit sale of country liquor is being carried on in order to baffle the picketing activities of the Union which is vehemently carrying on the temperance work.

COSMOPOLITAN DINNER.

The Secretary of the city Congress Committee has invited the public to take part in a dinner, on Thursday next, in which the members of all castes will dine with the untouchables.

ALIBAG SEDITION CASE.

Hearing Commence In Haribhau Joshi's Trial.

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Oct. 7.

The case in which Haribhau Joshi is charged with sedition came up for hearing yesterday. The cohrt room was packed with visitors. Dada saheb Karandikar of Satara with messrs. Kunte (senior and junior), Limaye and Bedekar appeared for the defence.

The case will come up again to-morrow for further hearing.

KONKAN LINE CLOSED FOR THE DAY.

Rough Weather, The Cause.

A large number of passengers who went to the Ferry Wharf at Mody Bunder on Wednesday morning ntending to go to various coastal stations had to return as the coasting boats plyng between Bombay and Ratnagiri and Bombay and Goa did not sail owing to rough weather. They found the following notice in English and Marathi posted at the Booking office:—"To-day's Konkan line sailings canceller."

BOMBAY READY MARKET.

Delivery Contract.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Wardha Hinganghat Fine is offered Rs. 14 on for December and Rs. 13 on for January delivery. Arvi December is offered at Rs. 8 on and January is quoted Rs. 7 on.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE.

Shanghai, Oct. 7.

To-day the Exchange was easy and T. T. on London closed at 1.7 3/8 while forward closed at 1.7 5/16.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market to-day (Wednesday).

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

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10-30 Rs. 160/8/-
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The Bazar is closed to-morrow on account of "Gandhi Jayanti".

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EVERYDAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
SECOND WEEK
WHOOPEE
STILL GOING STRONG
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GANDHIJI'S ARRIVAL
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BE READY TO BOOK WHEN THE OPENING DATE IS ANNOUNCED. IT'S ANOTHER UNITED ARTISTS.
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(Bombay's Leading Talkie House)
To-day and To-morrow only at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BUSTER KEATON
In
Parlour, Bedroom & Bath
With
REGINALD DENNY
Laugh Yourself Fat!
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE RIALTO
(The Home of Fox Talkies)
To-day and To-morrow only
AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
EL BRENDEL
In
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With
FIFI DORSAY
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And
1931 SCHNEIDER TROPHY CONTEST

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building
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SATURDAY 10th—Principles of Man.
MONDAY 12th—Rajya-Vidya or Theosophy.
WEDNESDAY 14th—Questions and Answers.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1931.

HEAVY ODDS.

Of difficulties at the Round Table Conference there seems to be no end. It is true that our Special London Correspondent thinks that a Hindu-Muslim settlement is in sight. But past experience forbids being too sure of an immediate and complete settlement in London in the present vicious atmosphere of the Conference. The meagre report of a provisional settlement between Mahatma Gandhi and the Muslim leaders is not quite reassuring, as the settlement seems subject to many reservations and conditions not easy of fulfilment. Meanwhile there is the settled fact of the dissolution of the present Parliament and the consequent certainty of the British Government and the British delegates at the Conference being too pre-occupied with the General Election to be of any real use to the Conference. What is worse, several prominent Indian delegates or rather nominees of the Government, will be too much disposed to speculate about the results of the Election and the nature of the next Government to make up their own minds definitely on various vital issues. Finally, the Princes seem bent upon creating fresh difficulties by pressing impossible claims as a price of their acceptance of the Federal Scheme. The net result is that anything like a definite settlement of even the fundamental issues hardly appears possible for yet several days to come. It would be nothing short of a miracle if by any chance a transformation should come over the situation.

The reported agreement among the Princes about their own demands is anything but reassuring from the standpoint of the larger agreement about a constitution for the whole of India. It is all but certain that the Princes will insist upon one-third representation in the popular Legislature and 40 per cent. representation in the Upper House, and that, too, without any assurance in advance that a fair number of States representatives will be elected by the States people. Such an unreasonable claim cannot possibly be conceded by Nationalist delegates. There are some other claims which the Princes are reported to be very insistent about and which, though not quite reasonable, may well be a subject for negotiations. But most sinister are the reports that certain Princes lay claim to some territories which are now in British India and which are demanded by the Princes as a condition of their joining the Federation. It is amazing that in the 20th century extensive territories peopled by millions of human beings are seriously desired to be appropriated by autocratic rulers without the consent or even the knowledge of those millions. Do the Princes concerned seriously suppose that the territories they long for are nothing better than private property to be shuffled about without any regard to the wishes of the people inhabiting the territories? They and the British Government alike had better know in time that any such shuffling would be resisted by the people in all possible ways. It is true that the present territorial distribution between British India and the States is in many places extremely anomalous. But in these days of advancing democracy the only solution of the anomalies is the transfer of ill-distributed territory to self-governing provinces, of course with the consent of the people in the territory so transformed.

As regards the communal question, on which attention is naturally most concentrated at present at the Conference, the position seems to be so quickly shifting just at present that it is possible that before these lines see the light of day the position may have suddenly changed for better or worse. It is, however, to be noted in this connection that apart from the small minorities, only a few of which are faithfully represented at the Conference, no communal settlement is worth anything which is not acceptable to the Sikhs and the Nationalist Muslims as well as to the Hindus and the communalist Muslims. We do not know at present whether Gandhiji's reported provisional settlement is acceptable to the Sikhs. We can only wait and see how things take shape in the next few hours or days. As things are, a settlement must be in the nature of a compromise for which wise people must prepare themselves. For almost anything is better than the continuance of foreign domination. A cherished principle may have to be strained a little, if only for the transitional period, or a cherished theory may have to be sacrificed for expediency; but Gandhiji's presence at the helm may be taken as a guarantee that no vital principle will be sacrificed. All Indian interests are safe in his hands.

IN THE MELTING POT.

British domestic politics are in the melting pot. The "National" Government, to the great glee of the Conservatives has decided to take the risk of forcing a general election on the country. Mr. MacDonald has refused the advice of the voice from Churt. The "Welsh Wizard" recuperating at that place considers it foolish to hold a general election at the present time and disapproves of the action taken by the Liberal Ministers in the "National" Government. But Sir John Simon and friends who are out to end the political domination of Mr. Lloyd George are determined to weigh in with Tories on the questions of tariffs and the cautious Sir Herbert Samuel thinks it wise to jettison the political advice of Mr. Lloyd George and join in the electoral affray. The old Liberal Party will exist no more. Nor will there be a two party system in existence as Britain has known it for so many years. Instead there will be political groupings, shifting and uncertain, and it is extremely probable that British Ministries will be composed on the Continental model, being kept in power through the adhesion of a number of groups to a particular policy which they expect the Cabinet they support, to put through.

The British voter, a fortnight hence will find candidates with a variety of labels urging him or her to give them an opportunity to enter Westminster. Mr. MacDonald, to the disgust of the rank and file, of Labourites, is "determined to use Labour colours." Liberals whose Toryism is pronounced will parade as people anxious, if they succeed at the polls, to bring in Liberal schemes of social welfare, which are radically opposed to Conservative tration. But the Tories need not change their labels. In the elections they will stand as a solid phalanx with a powerful well-financed Press to support them, loudly protesting that "Security and Prosperity" can only arrive when the Government of the land is again put into "stable" hands. Mr. MacDonald's followers who have, as political opportunists, shed their Labour principles will be united with the Tories and the Liberals in keeping out the Henderson Labourites. British Labour has no finance to prosecute propaganda on effective scale, it can only depend on the consciousness of the working class voter that if the Labour candidate is defeated, it will mean farewell to schemes of social welfare and the opportunity to secure a decent standard of life. If that consciousness is not lulled, if in areas where unemployment distress is acute the working class vote is solid for the Henderson group, at the general election the true Labourites may secure a respectable parliamentary representation. But it will be for them an uphill struggle to secure it.

AN ANECDOTE.

Addressing the students of the Parashuram Bhau College, Poona, the other day, Dr. M. Visvesvaraya told them an anecdote, which is too interesting to be missed by the reader and can bear repetition here. When Dr. Visvesvaraya interviewed, during his American tour, Mr. Jacobson a famous American banking expert, he asked him how the Indian currency policy could be placed on a sound basis. The expert looked embarrassed and gave some evasive replies. But when Dr. Visvesvaraya pressed him hard to give his view the expert beckoned the former's American companion into his room and said to him: "Tell this man to go back to his country, change the system of government there, and come to me again for advice. I will then be able to help him." Evidently, the expert implied that his advice would be of little avail to a people who had not the power to implement their own policies. Bitterly, but not without reason, did Dr. Visvesvaraya comment with regard to the significance of the anecdote. The issue of one Currency Ordinance on 21st September last and of another three days later, to repeal the same, has brought home to us, he said, as nothing else could have done, the disabilities under which we labour by being under a 'dependency' form of government.

JUDICIAL-CUM-EXECUTIVE

When the question of the Hijli tragedy was raised in the Assembly Government sought to dismiss the matter as of little urgent interest and insisted on the adequacy of a magisterial inquiry into the firing. That the matter was much more grave is evident from the indignation that it has aroused in the country, specially in Bengal. Non-Congressmen like Doctor Tagore and Doctor Nilratan Sirkar have energetically voiced the public indignation. We are glad that the Bengal Government have also decided to recognise the gravity of the affair and appointed an Enquiry Committee. But this response to public feeling is, as usual, qualified, which robs it of its grace without necessarily protecting official prestige. The Committee is composed of a High Court Judge and the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division. Why was Mr. Drummond tacked on to Mr. Justice Mullick? And, if it was necessary for the Executive side, which is on its trial, to be represented, why was not a representative of the Bengal public included in the Committee? Worse still, lawyers will be allowed to represent the case of the detenus, but they will have the right to cross-examine witnesses "only within certain limits." Why?

Trifles

"A stampede occurred at the Kurunegalla Police Court when a suitor drew the attention of the Court to a snake which was climbing up the back of the Court Sergeant's chair. The snake was eventually killed after an exciting chase in which all the court officials joined."—News Item.

This is much ado about nothing. At the most, it amounts to a mild lathi charge, when compared with the "Rimmeries" of Satyagraha days.

* * *

According to Hoover's new plan for economic relief, a new credit organisation, known as emergency credit corporation, with a capital of 500 million dollars will be floated with authority to make loans at its discretion to any institutions.

But there is no truth in the rumour that the Bombay Government has applied for a loan with the Back Bay as security.

* * *

Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald, Malcolm Mac and J. H. Thomas will all contest the elections as Labourites. As to the Premier: "I remain a Labour Member and I shall fight as a Labour candidate. I shall use the colours of the Labour Party in whatever constituency I go to."

* * *

The Labour Party is very much embarrassed at this official and public ultimatum by political gate-crashers.

* * *

The statement still lacks confirmation that the Bombay Government have circularised the various departments to book orders for Khadi with the A. I. S. A. But there is no doubt about the fact that the General Member is prepared to forward the suggestion—if made—to the Government of India—with the Bombay Government's apologies.

* * * *

I knew that it would not be long before Mr. Shaukat Ali's restless spirit of organisational adventure got the better of him. The Khilafat Office in Piccadily is, a tribute to his energy and practical foresight. You may feel inclined to question the latter attribute, but I will prove it to you.

* * * *

Now logic and history both prove that the institution of the Khilafat requires a Khalifa.

There is no sense in having a Khalifa without an address and quarters. Here, you will raise a preliminary objection that the first requisite of a Khalifa is territorial sovereignty over a large area like, for instance, the Jazirat-ul-Arab. Your objection will betray ignorance of modern scientific and political developments.

* * *

The fact is that the duties of a Khalifa have now been transferred from the earth to the air. The work is to be done "In the clouds." Terrestrial quarters are required only as rest houses for brief intervals between two spells of work, i.e., "In the clouds." The houses, are, therefore, like mooring masts and landing-places—a condition precedent that is to say. It is proved that Khilafat must have a house, before the Khalifa. In fact it must have two houses—one appropriately enough in the metropolis of the Empire, and the other in Bombay—the gateway of what makes the Empire worth while.

So much for the London office.

* * * *

Now about the choice of Piccadily. I think it was a positive stroke of genius.

I know that Westminster is politically fashionable. But Piccadily is much more central, cheerful—we must always be optimists you know—and lively. It is within easy reach of the best shops and grill-rooms, theatres and cinemas. It is absolutely "en route" for aristocracy on foot and in car. You are sure to pass your favourite Lords and Cinema and Theatre Stars—a great honour.

* * *

And if it is fairly animated by day, it is distinctly gay by night thanks to sky lights and-things. It is the heart of London's traffic and Eros has returned, I am told to Piccadily Circus.

While Westminster is merely political, Piccadily is cosmopolitan. It is—in short I am seized with a desire to go there. I have made up my mind to offer my services as the London Secretary.

* * *

But to come back to things more Westminsterian than Piccadily, inquiries at the Khilafat House, Love Lane,—I had almost written Loan—show that Mr. Shaukat Ali's letter formally announcing the formation, as also affiliation to the centre, of the Khilafat Committee in London is being eagerly awaited. Speculation is rife about the London representatives to the Central Khilafat Committee. But while nothing definite is yet known, the officials have no doubt that the personnel would include Lords Brentford, Lloyd, Sydenham and Rothermere and Sir Michael O'Dwyer. It is also taken for granted that the recruitment and training of volunteers will be in the charge of Sir Michael.

* * *

I also understand that a bet has been made at the Khilafat House—I am sure the No's will lose heavily—that Mr. Shaukat Ali's letter begins and ends with:—

'Hota hai jada paima phir caravan hamara.'

WHAT IS WRONG WITH GERMANY?

ECONOMIC SITUATION THAT LED UP TO THE CRISIS

(By M. C. SHARMA).

Despite the temporary relief brought to her by the tentative Hoover Moratorium the economic situation in Germany has not improved. The crisis has, for the moment been averted, and although a fairly long time must pass before anything like stability is achieved, the improvement that is noticeable is slight, if real. It has been led up to by extremely acute conditions of unemployment, a series of dramatic bank-failures and financial crashes with all the consequences following in the wake.

FRESH LEASE OF LIFE.

The disaster which might have plunged the country into civil war, has now been avoided, and although the future remains dismal enough, Dr. Bruening's Government has been granted a fresh lease of life. The popular misery and discontent still continue. The slump in the agricultural prices makes the German peasantry groan and unemployment reduces the worker to desperation. What exactly brought Germany to this state of affairs? The answer to this question is as difficult as it is complex and must necessarily take into consideration all the factors of Germany's post-War political and economic conditions. It would, however, be interesting to survey the situation as we find it to-day from an economic view-point and trace the curve of German crisis as it rose into menace.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

To begin with, the causes responsible for the present state of affairs in Germany, are to be found in the plan of national reconstruction which commenced in 1924, after four years of inflation upon the political foundations of the Dawes' Plan. It is estimated that in five years from 1924 to 1928, 26,800 million Marks were invested in plant and machinery; 26,200 millions in replacement plant and 12,500 millions in stocking of goods; the grand total amounting to 67,500 million Marks. These investments were rendered possible, to a great extent by the inflow of foreign capital.

Upto September 1930, Germany's foreign indebtedness amounted to roughly 27,000 million Marks. Consider the amount of interest which Germany has to pay on this colossal sum! It is estimated by Reichart that the sum which the international finance capital draws from Germany is about 1.850 million Marks. That is about as much as the total Reparation payments It is hardly necessary to emphasise in these circumstances the depressing effect which this constant outflow of capital has on the economy of Germany. Germany had no other choice, it must be remembered, but to borrow these sums from the outside powers to reorganise her industries if she wanted to re-enter the industrial and political arena.

TALE OF MISERY.

The "investment" capital was also to some extent raised by inner accumulation. It was almost squeezed out of people by exhausting taxation and with the help of rationalisation, wage-cuts and retrenchment in social expenditure. As a result of this, the German home market has been ruined and this in turn was bound to affect trade and industry. Then there are Reparation Payments which bleed her white. In the period from September 1929 to June 1930, Germany paid 11,072 million Marks ir

(Continued on page 8.)

PASSPORTS.

AN ESSAY IN THE DECAY OF FREEDOM.

(BY "RODEUR.")

I remember, years ago, Mr. Ezra Pound wrote an article in the New York "Nation" to protest, with all the vehemence and brilliance his highly gifted, literary pen could summon, against some indignity to which he was subjected in having his passport 'vise'd by some consular repropsentative of the United States of America. It was probably one of the minor and usually neglected, if not really negligible, annoyances that travellers in foreign countries have to experience. Probably, too, he had exaggerated the intrinsic importance of his particular experience with the keen sensibility of a poet and citizen of a republic with a New World tradition in democracy (one would have said 'freedom' if it were not quite a plantonic ideal and even democracy calls for due apologies to H. L. Menken); but his protest was poetically impersonal and impressively exposed the entire passport 'system' to public view as a new-fangled institution of slavery, humiliating and machinistic to the point of soullessness.

GANDHI AND THE EMPIRE.

One recalled Mr. Pound's spirited protest while reading the newspaper accounts of Mahatma Gandhi's departure for London. Some of the local newspapers had quoted entries from Gandhi's passport with all the braggadoecio of newspaper-reporting. They included the details of his personal identity and a list of places to which he was 'allowed' (without let or hindrance) to proceed. He was actually permitted to travel within the British Empire and if Paradise was not included in the countries mentioned in the passport, it was due, one imagined, to the fact that British Empire came, by right, before such a foreign country. The British Empire, one believes, is more important than Paradise, if it, that is to say, had an empiric existence—which of course, is highly questionable. This is, perhaps, a digression although all good imperialists would hardly object to it. The point, then, is, as one was saying, that even Gandhi had to take out a passport,—Gandhi, who, as both his friends and enemies would agree, is as unique and identifiable as the British Empire, that is to say, in its spiritual existence (after all, who could 'define' that Empire?). Comrade Shapurji Saklatwalla will, no doubt feel extremely hurt; his heart will bleed with emotional excess; he will shed tears of a disgruntled prophet ignobly cheated of a promised halo. One genuinely sympathises with his spiritual suffering; but all of us are born and bargain for disappointments in life; so, after all, he may spare us 'the tragedy of his broken heart.'

THE FREEMAN'S WAIL.

Which reminds me. Even Comrade Saklatwalla whose championship of the Indian and world proletariat is so tediously exuberant has never protested, to one's knowledge, against the existence of this institution of State slavery so ruthlessly imposed on men and women who would seem to exult in it with the bondmen's 'naivete.'

Comrade Saklatwalla has, on the contrary, sought to pose in pathetic gestures and grow furious over having been singled out to be worthy of the privilege of the free. The passport truly symbolises the decadence of the feeling of freedom to which we are reduced; it marks the limit to which the herd-docility could go under the systematic tail-twisting of the tyranny of modedn State with its organised bureaucracy. The world has been reduced to a zoo divided into so many cages and the uninformed keeper frowns and kicks back the specimen who does not carry the ticket of his identity around his neck.

THE ZOO.

The most scandalous part, however, of the degradation to which modern democracy has descended is that the specimen takes a certain amount of pride in the cattle-mark called passport. Men and women allow themselves to be photographed and physically described as though it was a privilege; as though they were going to be married or made Justices of the Peace; as though, it were an enjoyable, sacred ritual and not an act putting the seal of humiliation on the forfeiture of human freedom to a machine. Do they ever protest? Do the sensitive females of the human species point out that the year of their birth has nothing to do with their age and that it consists in what they look? You can certainly live under protest if live you must (although one is not quite sure, in the given circumstances, of its necessity). Only the tramps and stowaways who heroically preserve the pride and freedom of the human soul are really free; only the persecuted furtive rats are free; they are so immensely superior to us; they ought to inherit the earth.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Educationists, True—

Mr. C.R. Reddi is an ex-Vice-Chancellor of a University. He, too, enjoys the fashionable label of being an educationist. But he realises that he is an Indian owing obligations to the urgent problems of the country to which he belongs. He, therefore, does not advise students to shun "politics." Addressing a social gathering of the Karnatak College, at Dharwar, he pointedly remarked that "Law and Order" were not everything. Young men at college must, he said, turn their minds to public questions, they must not be deterred by the cry that some social questions were described as political. More. Concluding his address, Mr. Reddi said:

> They all admired Mahatma Gandhi not without cause. How can their admiration be genuine without promoting one or the other of the causes he has at heart?

—And Fashionable.

Doctor Hasan Suhrawardy, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University is another "educationist." But, it seems to us that he is too jealous of the fashionable label to be loyal to the spirit. He appears to have a horror of "politics" as his attitude at the All-Bengal Muslim Students' Conference shows. True, as Chairman, he did wax eloquent over the educational rights and requirements of the Bengal Muslims. That was perfectly legitimate and came equally unmistakably under the category of "politics." But communal rights—unlike national—are safe politics. He knew he would not lose caste through them; he might, on the other hand, definitely, gain in status. He would, however, draw the line there. At the Subjects Committee meeting, therefore, he did not allow the students to condemn the Hijli and Chittagong outrages or to send a message of good-will to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of the birthday celebrations. As to the latter taboo, it is too contemptible an exhibition of petty-mindedness to require any comment. What, however, was his objection to the Hijli and Chittagong resolutions? Dr. Suhrawardy knew that the condemnation was directed against violence. Or, is it that Dr. Suhrawardy discriminates, as in the case of politics, between violence and violence.

Help The Handlooms.

The Bombay Legislative Council has passed a resolution requesting the Government of India "to abolish the extra tax imposed upon imported yarn, to protect the handloom industry from dying out completely, and to either prohibit the production of 'saris' below twenty counts by Indian mills or to impose a 15 per cent. Excise Duty on the 'saris' manufactured by mills." The principle of the resolution is undoubtedly sound. But great care must be taken in recommending particular remedies to relieve the handloom industry, lest attempts be made by interested people to seize a chance to push foreign yarn in the name of encouraging the indigenous handloom industry. We cannot appreciate the recommendation in favour of removing the extra duty on imported yarn. We would rather suggest a higher and even prohibitive duty on foreign yarn and cloth alike. Foreign stuff being kept out or restricted, some restriction may well be put on Indian mills manufacturing 'saris' of less than 20-counts. Such restriction will also be some encouragement to Khaddar.

Mahatma Gandhi's Portrait.

Syt. Pulin Bihari Dutt's portrait study of Mahatma Gandhi has been published by the "Rasa-Mandal," in an artistic folder, which, certainly, sets the mode for new initiatives for works of art. The actual photograph which prints the portrait is as good and valuable as the original drawing. Dr. Abanindra Nath Tagore, the reputed artist, and many of his friends, have recognised the work as one of distinctive art. The reproduction of the portrait on the front page of our "Gandhi Number" not being of the requisite size and of the same refined process could not, of course, be expected to be any index to the portrait published by the "Rasa-Mandal," which is decidedly worth more than Rs. 7, the modest price charged for it. The portrait is one of the rare interpretations in pencil of Mahatma Gandhi's personality. The copyright of the picture is the artist's. It can be seen at "Svadeshi."

BARDOLI INQUIRY.

Stating The Khatedars' Case.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, Oct. 5.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai in the course of his statement says "During the course of the Civil Disobedience movement no-tax campaign was adopted and carried out among others by the Khatedars of Bardoli and Borsad Talukas. The Khatedars of several villages migrated out of British territories and in most of the instances the crops remained unharvested or if harvested the yield was comparatively small. As a result of conversations between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin an agreemeat was entered into which was published in the Gazette of India dated the 5th March 1931 whereby a truce was declared. The material portion of that agreement was as follows:—16 (A) Moveable property which is not illegal possession and which has been seized in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement under the Ordinance or the provision of Government.

(B) Moveable property forfeited or attached in connection with the realisation of Land Revenue or other dues will be returned unless the Collector of the District has reason to believe that the defaulter will contumaciously refuse to pay the dues recoverable from him within a reasonable period. In decidinf what is agreeable period special revard will be paid to cases in which the defaulters while willing to pay genuinely require time for the purpose and if necessary the revenue will be suspended in accordance with the ordinary principles of Land Revenue administration.

(C) Compensation will not be given for deterioration.

(D) Where moveable property has been sold or otherwise finally disposed of by Government compensation will not be given and the sale proceeds will not be returned except in so far as they are in excess of the legal dues for which the property may have been sold.

(E) It will be open to any person to seek any legal remedy he may have on the ground that the attachment or seizure of property was not in accordance with the law.

MAHATMA AS LAND REVENUE COLLECTOR.

Soon after the conclusion of the agreement Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai and the other Congress workers felt it their duty to facilitate and assist in the collection of the land revenue which had remained unpaid and Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai devoted a considerable portion of their time and energy in this matter. After considerable collections had been made in Borsad and Bardoli Talukas the defaulters notices were issued on several 'Khatedars' in the Bardoli and Borsad Talukas. From time to time Mahatma Gandhi hnd publicly called upon verbally or by written communications the peasants to pay up the taxes according to the measure of their respective abilities one of the typical appeals is annexed hereto and marked 'A' and a translation thereof is as follows:—

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO KHATEDARS.

To the Khatedar of the Kaira District.

With reference to my writing in "Navjivan" that no Khatedar is obliged to pay revenue by incurring debt, I write the following with a view to make the matter more clear: (1) Whether the Khatedar has gone in "hartal" or not, but if he has suffered substantially by reason of the Satyagraha Movement, such Khatedar is not obliged to pay revenue by incurring debt; (2) Those who have not taken part in the Satyagraha Movement or having taken such part have not suffered substantially, the duty of such Khatedar is to pay the revenue, even if it becomes necessary to incur debt for such purpose; (3) The Khatedars covered by item No. (1) should realise that in my opinion their interest lies in keeping the truce. I shall make every endeavour to get suspension of their land revenue up to the next year; but if I fail the peasants will have to undergo considerable suffering. And this suggestion does not apply to those who are not prepared to undergo such suffering.

All those appeals were issued with the tacit, if not active, approval of the District Officers. During the course of the correspondence with Mr. Perry, the then Collector of Kaira, Mahatma Gandhi defined his view of the "ability to pay" as "ability to pay without having to resort to borrowing after the peasants actual tangible means were exhausted," and Mr. Perry, agreed with that view, Relevant portions of the said correspondence are as follows:—

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO MR. PERRY.

Letter from Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Perry, dated May 3rd, 1931:—

"It is a common cause between us that the people should pay revenue to the utmost of their capacity. I know that in defining the word "capacity" there may be a difference, or there is a difference as I now see from your letter. During our talk I thought that you agreed that no one need borrow money in order to pay the revenue dues. I am carrying out that healthy formula. I know that it has not been carried out before, and may not be carried out in future. In any case, for this exceptional year, I think that there is no way out of it, as I hope to show conclusively in due course. This, of course, does not mean that those who wish to pay by borrowing should be prevented by me from doing so. Only I could not take it upon me to press them to do so."

MR. PERRY'S REPLY TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

"I agree with you about borrowing on interest. We do not exclude arrangements amongst friends or the like."

Mahatma Gandhi made similar appeals to the Khatedars of the Bardoli Taluka and the response was very great. A very large portion of the revenue of the Bardoli Taluka and the Valod Mahal was paid up by the Khatedars at the request, and with the assistance of Congress organisation before the end of June. Even then Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai did not spare any efforts to invite further payments within the measure of the ability of the Khatedars. After the first large collections were made correspondence took place from time to time objecting to the use of any coercive processes against the Khatedars to exact further payments. During the course of the correspondence Mahatma Gandhi made it clear that though no remission was asked for on account of the voluntary sufferings of the peasants during the Civil Disbedience Movement the fact of actual privation of their means could not possibly be ignoreed in considering the question of their ability to pay particularly because of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

RAID ON VARAD VILLAGE.

Rains set in on or about the 10th of June in the Bardoli Taluka, and sowing or transplanting operations commenced in or about the the beginning of July. On the 8th of July a police party raided the village of Varad, practically supplementing the revenue officers in the matter of collecting land revenue. From the 17th of July onwards a regular police campaign was inaugurated for the purpose of revenue collections. The villages concerned were the following. Rayam, Khoj Pardi (Kadod), Moti, Farod, Timberwa, Rajparalumbha, Vaghech, Bardoli, Vakaner, Manekpur, Shiker, Syadla, Alghat, Jamnia, Goddha, Navafalia (Valod). On receiving information Sardar Vallabhbhai wired to Mahatma Gandhi about the police raids, about the illegal means employed for collecting further revenue, as Mahamta Gandhi had then gone to Simla the telegrams as follows:—

"BARDOLI, 17|7|31. Since the Surat interview pressure for collection is increased, probably after reference to Commissioner. Collector arrived here last evening. Local revenue authorities with Ismail Desai and fifteen police constables raided Rayam village for collection of prevoius year's arrears, attached property including cots, beds, cooking utensils, belonging to Daya Kala who had already paid current year's revenue. All attached property removed. Peasants in midst of agricultural operations find themselves between devil and deep sea. Urgent solution, one way or other, imperative—Vallabhbhai."

WIRE TO MAHATMA AT SIMLA.

"BARDOLI, 20|7|31. Mahatma Gandhi, Simla. Since my last telegram village raids continue. Police parties raided several villages to-day. Wire probable arrival.—Vallabhbhai."

"BARDOLI, 21|7|31. Mahatma Gandhi, Simla.—Police broke open back door of a Mahomedan of Bardoli. Two children hurt; property taken out for 24 rupees. Arrears for first year he had paid last year. Two years full dues. Similar attachments for past arrears continue.—Vallabhbhai."

"BARDOLI. 21|7|31, Mahatma Gandhi, Simla.—Police persecution becoming intolerable. Crowds of peasants rushing Ashram with complaints. Yesterday several families of Sankali remained closed doors; police patrolling in front all day; several Timberva peasants not allowed to work by police, had to go other villages and borrow money heavy interest. Rajpura peasants dragged to Timberva by police. To-day reports received that Khoj and Pardi villages completely surrounded by police since eary morning; neither people nor cattle allowed to go out. Complete blockade of those who owe money. Police posted several houses Bardoli town, blockading entrance. Men, women complain filthy abuses, harassment. For God's sake allow fight if this cannot be stopped.— Vallabhbhai."

KHATEDARS' STATEMENT.

The Khatedars in all the villages abovementioned where the police were employed have given statements to the Congress organisation and the circumstances attending the police raids, and the manner in which each individual was coerced into making the payment which he or she did, and the amount thereof. So far as the Congress organisation is aware, there is no other Khatedar who has complaint to make in connection with this matter, and after the preliminary discussion as to the procedure the Congress organization will furnish the particulars of the Khatedars and the villages from time to time as they are taken up for inquiry. The results of the conversations at Simla is embodied in the communique which is as follows:—

"Whereby, among other measures the Congress requisition of demanding the present inquiry was agreed to, the communique is as follows:—"In regard to the collections of land revenue the Surat District the point in issue is whether in those villages of Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal which were visited by revenue officials accompanied by a party of police during the month of July 193 more severe demands having regard to their material circumstances were made from revenue payers, and enforced by coercion exercised through the police than were made from and met by revenue payers of other villages of the Bardoli Taluka.

THE ISSUES.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said:—"The points of determination in the inquiry therefore are: (1) Whether the police was employed in connection with the collection of land revenue in the abovementioned villages; (2) What were the acts and conduct of the police officials and subordinates in connection with these matters; (3) What was the amount of revenue collected from the Khatdars as the result of employment of the police, (4) Whether the revenue so collected was in excess of what would have been collected if the standard which had been applied to other villages was observed in reference to the villages in question; or in other words, was any revenue paid in excess of what would have been paid by reason of the employment of the police which was an illegal method not sanctioned by the land revenue code. As regards the standard it has been maintained throughout the assistance given by the Congress in collection of land revenue after the Truce, that the only fair and sensible standard to adopt is the measure of individual ability to pay having regard to the actual financial state of the Khatedars concerned (not omitting from consideration the fact that his means had suffered by reason of the Hijrat.

Within two days after the inquiry was agreed to, Mahatma Gandhi proceeded to England, and it became necessary to get a statement from him relating to the basis of the agreement.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT FROM LONDON.

Mahatma Gandhi sent the following statement: "With reference to the revenue collections in Bardoli and Borsad, it was from the very beginning a clear understanding that the Khatedars affected by the Civil Disobedience, were to pay only as much as they could without borrowing. This was repeatedly brought out in the conversations between the Collector, Mr. Perry, of Kaira, and his successor Mr. Bhandrapur and Mr. Kothawalla. Collector of Surat. The correspondence carried on with them confirms this statement. So far as the terms of reference to the inquiry officer are concerned, I have distinctly understood that the standard referred to therein means ability to pay without borrowing."

From the general trend of the public statements, it appears that the Government seek to justify the presence of the police on the ground that they were taken to different villages as a means of protection to the revenue officers, that the revenue officers alone carried out the revenue collection operation, and that the police took no part in any such measures. It is further stated that the measures were taken against persons who were able to pay, but contumaciously declined or refused to pay the payments, which according to the statements given by Khatedars concerned were recovered between the 17th and 24th under coercion, and by resorting to measures not sanctioned by the land revenue code, and with the assistance of the police, or by the police, have been claimed by the Government as payments which were made voluntarily and promptly, as soon as it became to be known that coercive processes would be adopted and also as showing that the Khatedars who paid were well able to pay.

KHATEDARS' DENIAL

The Khatedars deny this version that the method and means by which revenue was collected with the assistance of the police between the 17th and 24th of July in the several villages above-mentioned. They maintain that the recoveries were made by police coercion and illegal processes, and that the payments made were beyond their ability to pay.

These are substantially the two versions of the events which have got to be tested in this inquiry for the purpose of giving a fair outline of the case.

Mr. Desai concluded after going into the details of the raid made on the two villages of Rayam and Timberva.

M. N. ROY'S TRIAL

Court Refuses To Record His Full Statement.

"NOT BOUND TO TAKE DOWN IRRELEVANT MATTER"

CAWNPORE, Oct. 7.

The hearing of the case against M. N. Roy was resumed in the jail to-day.

Questioned about his parentage Mr. Roy stated that M. N. Roy was standing his trial but there was no father to M. N. Roy.

Replying to a number of questions asked by the Court Roy reserved replies for the Sessions. Explaining that the charge was one of depriving the King-Emperor of his sovereignty, Mr. Roy started making his statement requesting the Court to record it.

COURT RECORDS PART OF STATEMENT.

The Court after recording part of the statement refused to further record it on the ground that it was irrelevant, Mr. Roy insisted on making his statement in his own way and not in the way suiting the Court.

Replying the Court said that it was not bound to record irrelevant matters. Mr. Roy then filed an application praying that his statement should be recorded. The Court ordered that since Mr. Roy's statement was irrelevant it was not prepared to record it. Mr. Roy then prayed to the Court to adjourn the hearing as he wanted to apply for a revision of the above orders.

Replying to the Court's question if Mr. Roy would like to produce defence witnesses in this Court, Mr. Roy said he wanted to produce Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed, Mr. Dange and Mr. Shaukat Usmani, accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case.

The case was adjourned to 10th October.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

In jutes further fall in share values was in evidence to-day due to an easier hessian market. There was not much business passing except in Howrahs which fell stadily all day. In coals a limited turnover resulted at about last levels. In teas prices remained steady without much business passing. The miscellaneous section showed no material change. Government Securities were weak. The followng were the closing quotations.—

Securities.—3-1|2 per cent. paper 51-10, 4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 58-12, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 96, 5 per cent Loan 1945|55 93-4, 6 per cent Bonds 1933|36 93-8.

Bank.—Imperial Bank, Conty. 215-8.

Coals.—Bengal 295, Burra Dhemo 5-8, Katras Jherriah 31-4, Raneegunge 37, South Karanpura 3-7, Talcher 1.

Jutes.—Albion ordy. 296-8. Anglo-India ordy. 283-8, Auckland ordy. 192, Barnagore 137, Birla ordy. 11-4, Clive ordy. 24-12, Dalhousie ordy. 360, Gourepore ordy. 325, Howrah 38-8, Kamarhatty ordy. 402, Kanknarrah ordy. 347, Kelvin ordy. 553, Khardah pref. 97-8, Kinnison ordy. 560, Lansdowne 127, National 21-6, Presidency 6-2, Reliance 59, Union ordy. 402.

Miscellaneous.— Bengal Telephone pref. 10, Patna Electric 13-5 Indian Iron and Steel 5-9, Tata Iron and Steel ordy. 29-8, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-15-0, New Savan Sugar 8-7, Samastipore sugar 9.

Tea companies.—Betjan 14-4, Bishnauth 18-4, New Purupbari 3, Poobong 12-4, Sarugaon 7-4, Seoyok 11 odd. lot, Teloijan 9-8, Tengpani 12.—A.P.

TAPTI IN FLOODS.

Bohra Women Drowned In Rander.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 7.

The Tapti River has risen to a level of 8 feet and is still rising. Bhatha Adajan, Katargam and Rander roads are closed for traffic since noon.

It is reported that at Rander end of the Hope Bridge a carriage occupied by Sooni Bohra women met with an accident as a result of which the women believed to have been drowned.

SALE OF 6½ PER CENT. TREASURY BONDS 1935

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

The sales of 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 up to October 6 approximately amount to twelve crores and fifty lakhs of rupees. —A. P.

MANUFACTURING COMMUNAL DISCORD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On the morning of 7th July the "Times of India" featured in bold headlines a fracas in Kamatipura. Sensitive men must have read with pain that as a consequence of stone throwing by some Hindus on Sunday night a free fight took place on the night following between some Hindus and Mahomedans including some Pathans in which one man was murdered and six others were injured. We were told a harrowing tale of how some Hindus standing in the road were suddenly attacked by Mahomedans and knives, stones, and beer bottles were used in the fight; as a finale, we were told that armed police pickets were stationed in the locality.

Now a few days back a mixed company of Hindus and Mahomedans were tried at the High Court Sessions for the above murder and for causing grievous hurt and they were duly sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Please note that the prosecution deliberately made it clear that the riot was not a Hindu-Mahomedan riot, and proceeded further to prove, as a motive for this crime, some gambling debts owing by the deceased and others to the accused. The prosecution laid stress on the fact that the accused were a mixed company of Hindus and Mahomedans. I have reason to believe that if the person who reported the above harrowing tale in the "Times of India" had bothered to verify facts from the police officers present he would have found that this was not a communal riot but a crime of private vengeance. On the 7th July many Hindus and Muslims must have been misled by the report and must have hung their heads with shame. As the trial at the Sessions is nowhere reported in the Press the misrepresentation goes uncorrected.

I should like to ask two straight questions: Are we to understand from Anglo-Indian papers that they will magnify every petty fight in which Hindus and Muslims happen to figure—and most fights must be such—into a communal riot? And are we to take it for granted that the Anglo-Indian Press is not interested in the peace of this City but would contribute to communal discord by mendacious reports?—Yours, etc.,

LEX.

Oct. 7.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending 3rd inst. the total mortality 500 was 1 more than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 22.4. These figures compare favourably with those for the 40th week of 1930 when the mortality was 520 and death rate 20.8, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 when the average mortality was 530 and death rate 21.3.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY.

New York, Oct. 7.

Previous Closing Rate ...	5.92
To-day's Opening Rate ...	6.15
Difference	+.23
To-day's Closing Rate ...	5.82
Difference	—.10
Broach Expectation	162.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

Previous Closing Rate ...	4.06
To-day's Opening Rate ...	4.11
Difference	+.5
To-day's Closing Rate ...	4.14
Difference	+.8

Transfer Of Aden From Bombay Presidency

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN COUNCIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

Since yesterday when a member received a pamphlet regarding Aden Transfer there was a good deal of stir in the lobbies. To-day Rao Bahadur Kale put in the notice of a motion for adjournment to consider the question of the transfer of Aden and the attitude of the Government of Bombay in not replying to the telegrams dated 19 and 21 September 1931 which were sent by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, and the British Indian Colonial Merchants Association. These protests were made after the reply given on 15th September 1931 by Sir Charles Watson in the Council of State that Aden would soon cease to be a part of the Bombay Presidency. The two bodies protested against the action of the Bombay Government in not consulting public opinion in this Presidency as well as Aden and yet maintaining they are supported by all responsible opinion in the Presidency and further in not replying to the questions put in this matter by Mr. Surve from Bombay for being replied to in this session of the Council.

The President announced that he would give his definite reply tomorrow but at the same time asked the Leader of the House whether he wanted to make any Statement. Sir Gulam Husein said Government were taken by surprise regarding the adjournment move and they had no time to consider. He also added that the House did not properly appreciate whether this Government is competant to decide the question of Aden and further added that he could not make any statement without consulting Government. Mr. Kale drew attention to the fact that the public and interested bodies of Aden and Bombay had protested against the transfer and they were not given any reply. Neither did Government reply to the questions that were sent in by Mr. Surve regarding this transfer.

Sir Gulam Husein then suggested that the honourable members had not studied nor taken up this matter when it was first proposed and now at the instance of some one they had taken up the matter, Mr. Kale and Mr. Surve expressed surprise at such a suggestion. The President intervened at this stage and Council was adjourned for to-morrow.

GANDHIJI TO CONSULT CONGRESS BEFORE FINAL SOLUTION

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Muslims have not yet given their final word on the latest proposals of Mahatma Gandhi, but it is reported that they have been favourably impressed by his arguments and explanations.

Dr. Ansari may be consulted before a pact is signed by both parties.

Mahatma Gandhi is working hard at a settlement and is therefore unable to give thought to any other subject. He will visit Oxford University on October 23rd and Cambridge University on October 24 to participate in the debates of the University Unions.

It is also likely that he will visit France and Germany at the end of October in answer to pressing invitations from various institutions.

Lady Astor, M.P., who intervieweed the Mahatma this morning giving her impressions of him said "Gandhi is a wild man of God."

Indian Issue To Hang Fire Till Election.

(Continued From Page 1.)

tribution of the Punjab by which Rawalpindi and Multan divisions minus Lyalpur and Montgomery districts should be detached from the Punjab and amalgamated with Frontier Province in which case the Sikhs would not claim weightage or reservation of seats.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi gave sympathetic hearing and pointed out his difficulties. He said he would not be a party to any settlement unless it was agreeable to both sides.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

Unofficial Conference To Meet Again

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The unofficial Conference adjourned at six this evening. No decision was reached. The Conference meets again at 11 p.m.—

SAPRU'S FERVENT APPEAL.

Gandhiji presided. Sir T. Sapru fervently appealed to representatives of all communities to sink their differences as the whole world was watching their action. In case of failure they would have to accept Government decision. He asked whether they would like that.

Gandhiji declared that he would never accept Government decision.+Reuter.

RETROCESSION OF BERAR TO NIZAM

Aney's Cable To MacDonald.

YEOTMAL, Oct. 7.

Mr. M. S. Aney, President of the Berar All-Parties Conference has cabled to Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, President of the Indian Round Table Conference protesting against the alleged secret negotiations regarding retrocession of Berar to the Nizam pointing out that the Nizam's demand had already been decided by Lord Reading as untenable and urging that re-opening of the question without the express consent of the Berar people means denial of self-determination and breach of faith.

Mr. Aney emphasises that Berar claims recognition as a federating unit in its own right and not as part of the Hyderabad State. Mr. Aney has wired contents of the cable to the Viceroy also.—A. P.

(Other R.T.C. News on page 12)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tango Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 5th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 1st November.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from London of the 1st inst. arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
October 7.
Havildar, Brewin, Calcutta.
Yamagata Maru, Uno, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 8.
Saka Maru, Fajinago, Calcutta.
British Statesman, Machu, Abadan.

LOADING
Oct. 7.
Steamer, Bankura for Bussrah.
Steamer Mooltan for Sydney.
Steamer Comorin for London.
Steamer Unicoi for New York.

S S Havildar:—The T M Company's steamer, Havildars, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Yamagata Maru:—The N. Y. Kaisha's steamer, Yamagata Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Saka Maru:—The G Y Company's steamer, Saka Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S British Statesman:—The P. & O Company's steamer British Statesman, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2. Ranchi, London, 24-10, M. M. and Co.
4 Kaga Maru, Japan, 14-10, N Y Kaisha.
8 Karanja, Durban, 7-10, M M & Co.
12 City of Marseilles, Karachi, 9-10, K. Nixon and Co.
13 Acasta, Saban, 8-10, Burmah Shell.
16 Himalaya, Trieste, 12-10, L T & M Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Sumatra Maru, Kobe 10-10 O S Kaisha
4 Varela, Busrah, 9-10 M M & Co.
5 Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder, 7-10, L Naranji & Co.
10/11 Quiloa, Rangoon 11-10 M. M. and Co.
12 Kidderpore, Japan, 10-10 M M & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

D/E Jehangir, Jeddah, 8-10, T. Nissim and Co.
F. Jalajyoti Calcutta, 15-10, S S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Mooltan 9-10, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 15-10, P & O S N Co.
Strathnavar 23-10 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 30-10, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield, 11-10 M. M. & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Agra. 8-10, I Edwards Ltd.
Sumatra, 12-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 23/12, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Bloumfontain, 10-10, K N Co.
C/o Nagpur, 29-10 K N Co.
C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.
Britania, 17-10 G T Co.
California, 9-11 G T Co.
Elysia, 2-11 G T Co.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.
Clan Matheson 9-10 F F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels 8-10, L Edward Ltd.
Triefels 18-10, L. Edward Ltd.,
Trenenfels 25-10, L Edward Ltd.
Barenfels 7-11. L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Djambi 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Tarondo, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.
FROMt GENOA.
Genoa, 29-10 M Italiana.
Arabia 23-10, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
George 29-10 L T. Co.
Tevere 29-10 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Unicol, 8-10, L Edwards Ltd.
City of Harvard, 10-10 F F Campbell Co.
Silveram 8-10 Volkart Bros.
City of Edinborough 16-10, F F Campbell Co.
Yomachichi 5-11, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tekiwa Maru, 16-10 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru 10-10 O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 25-10 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA
Comorin, 9/10/31, P and O S N. Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla. 10-10. M M & Co.
Kenya 20-10 M M & Co.
FROM JAVA.
India 21-10. M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.
Comorin 10-10, P & S N Co.
Viceroy of India 17-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 24-10 P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK
Senicol N F L Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Kidderpore, 10-10, P & O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru, N F O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Varela, 9-10 M M & Co.
Bunkura 14-10 M M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, 12-10 L T Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalajyoti NF., S S N Co.
Nirpura, NF, M M Co.
FOR KARACHI.
C/o Marseilles. 19-10, K N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Quiloa 11-10 M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Comorin P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Unicoi L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kidderpore, P & O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru, O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru N Y Kaisha.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya L T Co.
FROM BUSREH.
Varela, M M & Co.
Bankura M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalajyoti S S N Co.
Nirpura, M M & Co.
FOR KARACHI.
C/o Marseilles, K N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Quiloa, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Varela 6-10-31.
Bahaduri 6-10-31
Kaja Maru (Boats for A Cotton 6-10-31.
Ranchi 6-10-31

EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct. 7.

S S Ranchi for Marsailles:—4,000 cwt. groundnuts, K. Devchand and Co.

C/o. Marsailles for Liverpool:—22 bales wool raw, Anglo-Sian Corporation; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Strass & Co.

For Glassgow:—2000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, H. Ramji & Co.; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H. Ramji & Co. 900 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

For Answerp:—50 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & C .; 525 cwt. groundnut oil cakes. Ishwardas & Co.

S S Himalaya for Trieste:—1000 cwt. castorseed, K. Devchand & Co.; 16000 cwt. groundnuts, Rallı Bros; 125 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Venice:—1000 cwt. castor seed, Birla Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, H. Devchand & Co.

For Istambul:—8 bales cotton yarn, R. Shantilal & Co.

For Jaffa:—6 bales cotton yarn R. Shantilal & Co.

For Suryua:—11 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Suez:—27 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Tripoli:—80 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.

For Alexandria:—40 bales cotton, yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.

For Port Said:—29 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.

S. S Sumatra Maru for Shanghai:—1750 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokohama:—100 ton iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.

For Kobe:—120 ton iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—188 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkachi:—100 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

S S Tallise, Agent, L. Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—50 bags plate cuttings; 163 cases beer; 33 cases iron flangs; 24 cases shinver; 146 cases lamps; 955 cases slates; 121 E.ware; 33 cases sauvin; 541 cases wire netting; 58 cases plywood; 16 cases batteries 198 cases machinery; 35 cases bolts and nuts; 30 cases padlocks 24 cases paper; 180 cases bone ghee 580 cases vegetable products 22 cases hardware; 193 cases wood pulp boards; 263 cases glassware; 640 cases clovesturs; 55 cases spirits; 85 bundle iron; 49 bundle J. S. ware; 160 bundle copper sheets; 1200 bundle Y M sheets and circles 468 drums spilter; 230 drums whale oil; 133 drums M.A.F. oil; 198 drums dyes; 2372 drums chemicals.

From Bremon:—50 cases padlocks; 385 cases beer; 345 cases nails; 100 cases tinplates; 47 cases flangs; 297 cases hings; 30 cases hardware; 220 cases barytes 45 cases straw wire 40 cakes chemicals; 30 drums oil bootlopping; 686 cases glass ware; 300 cases slates; 30 cases paper; 55 cases ultramarine; 150 cases alum circles; 150 cases tiles; 140 cases motor covers and tyres; 64 cases bolts and nuts; 300 cases steel; 113 cases copper sheets.

From Rotterdam:—237 cases paper; 78 cases straw boards; 130 cases cheese; 60 cases schanapps 1915 cases farina; 200 cases beer 625 cases vegetable products; 20 cases wine; 540 cases starch; 59 coils copper wire; 223 bundle bolts and nuts; 25 cases gin; 150 cases skinned milt; 42 bundle asbestos sheets; 26 drums colour; 72 drums paint; 965 drums dyes paste; 6160 drums dyes dry.

From Antwerp:—3583 bundle steel bars; 494 bundle steel rods; 404 bundle steel channels; 1313 bundle steel hooks; 1568 bundle steel angles; 1427 bundle steels joests; 313 bundle steel rounds; 2375 bundle steel sheets; 567 bundle steel bolts and nuts; 33 cases paper; 66 cases silk yarn; 575 cases vegetable products; 51 bundle pipes; 689 bundle tube; 100 kg. lead; 360 kg. chemicals; 764 kg. nails; 32 drums dyes dry; 55 drums paste.

WE WANT POWER OVER OUR PURSE

Madras Public Condemn Govt.'s Financial Policy

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, October 5.

Vigorous speeches protesting against the present currency policy of the Government were made at a public meeting held at the Gokhale Hall yesterday. The meeting was organised under the auspices of the various commercial bodies in this Presidency and was presided over by Mr. Jamal Mahomed, M.L.A.

The President made a fighting speech in the course of which he said that the currency policy of the Government and the sale of reverse councils had done irreparable injury not only to Indian trade, but had also resulted in a loss of 50 crores of rupees in the assets of the Government. Yet the Government had not seen its way to reform its currency policy. Instead of properly retrenching the military and the civil departments, the Government were merely tinkering with the problem.

REDUCE THE RATIO.

Mr. Prakasam moving a resolution condemning Govt.'s financial policy made a lengthy speech referring to the fight put up in the Assembly to reduce the ratio. He also referred to the fight put up by Gandhiji in England over this question and that unless they had complete control over the purse, there was no use in getting a free constitution.

The resolution was duly seconded and supported and it was passed unanimously.

Maulana Yakub Hassan moved the next resolution: "Condemning the autocratic manner in which the Secretary of State without any reference to the Indian Legislature, decided to link the rupee to the sterling with disastrous consequences to India's interests.

The resolution was also passed unanimously.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCE BILL.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari next moved a resolution recording their deep sense of resentment at the introduction of the supplementary Finance Bill which should be dropped and budgetary equilibrium restored by, adequate cutting of the military expenditure in harmony with the present circumstances wihin and without the country and by enforcing effective and substantial retrenchment in civil expenditure.

The time had come, said Mr. Rajagopalachari, when the British Government should retire if it really wanted to do good to the people of India.

The resolution was also passed unanimously.

Co-operation In Ahmednagar.

(From A Correspondent)
AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 4.

The 14th annual general meeting of societies financed by the Kopergaon Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ld., was held at Kopergaon on the 4th inst. Mr. G. K. Devadhar President of the Servants of India Society and a Director of Bank presiding.

The report of the working of the Branch for the year ending 31st March 11931 showed considerable progress in the deposit business. Recoveries from societies showed a decline owing to series of causes including the abnormal fall in the prices of agricultureal produce.

Mr. Devadhar advised the members to make efforts to be punctual in their repayments and to maintain family budgets to adjust their expenses to their income. He further adviced them to be loyal to their shop by sending their produce for sale.

UPS AND DOWNS OF AMERICAN COTTON PRICES DURING THE PAST 74 YEARS

—:o:—

"In 1857, cotton sold as low as 8-7|8c. lb. and the average price for the season was 12-1|4c. lb. Prices ranged between 10c. and 15c. a pound during the following three years, then followed the Civil War period, when cotton prices reached the Highest ever recorded, advancing from 21-1|2c. to 51-1|2c. in 1861-62, 51-1 2c. to 92c. lb. in 1862-63, and 92c. to dollar 1.89 lb. in 1863-64. An era of high cotton prices at levels ranging from 20s. to 40c. lb. continued for the eight years following the war or to the 1872-73 seasin. In 1873, cotton declined from a high level of 20-5|8c. to a low of 13-1|4c. lb. during the season. An era of lower cotton prices followed for the next twenty-year period at gradual yearly declines from 20c. lb. down to 9c. lb. In 1893, cotton sold as low as 6-7|8c. lb. and in 1894 to a low of 5-1|2c. lb. An era of still lower prices, rangnig from 5-2|8c. (The lowest ever recorded) to 9-3|8c. lb., followed in the six-year period of 1893-1899. The post-war period of Spanish war showed an advance in cotton price levels from 9c. to 17-1|4c. lb. from 1899 to 1904, after which prices again declined to low levels during the 1904-1907 period. In 1907, cotton sold as low as 9.90c. lb. and the average for the season was 11.30c. lb. Following the 1907 depression, cotton prices advanced from 9c. levels to 13-1|2c. in 1908 and further advanced to 19-3|4c. levels in the 1909-10 season, gradually declining in the next four seasons, 1910 to 1913, from 16-1|4c. down to a low of 9-1|4c. In 1914 cotton sold as low as 7-1|4c. lb. and the average price for the season was 8.97c. lb. The world war had caused panicky conditions the world over and for a period of three months in 1914, the New York Cotton Exchange was closed. Prices quickly advanced the following year to 11c. and an era of high prices followed in the next five years, the high of 43-3-4c. lb. being reached in 1919-20.

In 1920, cotton drastically declined from 40c. to 10-7|8c. and the season's average price was 17.89c. lb. A sharp recovery took place in 1921-22, prices reaching the high of 23-3|4c late in the season. An era of high prices followed through the next five years, or until the production of the largest crop on record 17,755,-670o|s. in 1926, prices in that season declining from 19-1|4c. to 12-1|8c. lb. In 1927-28, prices sharply advanced to higher level again, reaching 23-1|4c. late in the season. The following year, 1928-29, prices fluctuated in a range of 17-5|8c. to 21-5|8c. and an average season price of 19.73c. In the 1929-30 season, prices started off at 19-1|2c. but steadily declined to the low of 12.45c. late in the season. An analysis of all these events in the past compared with present days conditions indicate that the trend in cotton prices and the cotton industry for the next five years is more likely to parallel the course, following the year of 1907 than any of the other years of depression above outlined."—"Cotton Trade Journal".

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES July 1931

The Supplement to the Indian Trade Journal dated October 1st states that during the month of July, 1931, 60 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 10,95 lakhs, as against 57 companies with an aggregate capital of 2,00 lakhs in the preceding month and 54 companies with Rs. 1,81 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 21 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 22 lakhs: Bombay for 11 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 27 lakhs and Delhi for 2 companies with an authorised capital of Rs 10.01 lakhs. The largest flotation in July, was the East and West Corporation, Delhi, with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores.

Eight companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 68 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of July, 1931. Eight companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 38 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st July, 1931, were finally dissolved during the month.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 29 thousands in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of July 1931.

CITY CIVIL COURT NOT WANTED.

Bombay Bar Association's Views

The following are some of the views of the Bombay Bar Association on the Bill for the Establishment of a City Civil Court forwarded to the Government:—

The question of the establishment of a City Civil Court for Bombay may be considered from the stand-point of (1) the litigants, (2) the High Court; (3) the Bar, and (4) the public generally.

As regards (1) the Association is of opinion that the establishment of the proposed Court will not be in the interests of the litigating public. On the contrary, the Association is clearly of the view that the proposed course will result in imposing fresh burden upon suitors and will deprive them of certain valuable privileges and facilities which they enjoy at present in the High Court.

From the standpoint of the High Court, the proposed change is likely to take away over 50 per cent. of the entire work of the High Court on the Original Side. But at the same time, a Bench of two Judges may have to be continuously occupied in hearing appeals from the City Civil Court. If so, it is no advantage at all to have the High Court relieved of a portion of its Original Side work. It must also be pointed out that the recent exceptional delay in the disposal of suits in the High Court, of which so much is made, was due largely to temporary and abnormal causes.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

From the standpoint of the public in general, it is submitted that the time is singularly inopportune for the establishment of a new Court. In the first place, there is a depressing ebb in the work on the Original Side owing to general economic and political causes and there is no occasion at all for relieving the High Court of its usual quantity of work. Secondly, it is most undesirable at a time of unprecedented financial stringency to divert public funds towards establishing and maintaining an additional Court, which, in no view of the case, is an imperative necessity.

Lastly, if any modification of the existing order is deemed necessary, it is suggested that the situation will be met by extending the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court so as to enable it to take cognizance of suits for partnership accounts and administration of estates in cases where the pecuniary value of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed Rs. 2,000.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' BUREAU.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Sunday last at the Chowpatty Sands when Swami Kumaranand presided. The Swamiji in a very stirring speech narrated the sufferings of a large number of patriots still in jails.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh moved the following first resolution: "This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held at Chowpatty is of opinion that in order to collect and publish complete records of all political prisoners in Indian jails and exiles abroad and to render relief to the families of such patriots as far as possible, a "Political Sufferers' Bureau" be established in Bombay and hereby appoints a committee to organise the Bureau:—

President: Swami Kumaranand.
Secretary:—Sirdar Jamiat Singh.

Members:—Mr. Dhurandhar of "Navakal", Mr. Pannikar and Dr. Shetty with power to co-opt. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Panthaki and passed unanimously.

Mr. Mohd. Ibrahim of "Paigham" moved the second resolution: "This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay conveys its heartfelt sympathy with the families of Hijli Martyrs and strongly condemns the action of the jail authorities in shooting the unarmed and innocent detenues of Bengal and further demands the immediate release of all political prisoners who are now behind the prison bars." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Majid and supported by Mr. Mohomed Yasin and Mr. Surrendranath Panday and passed unanimously.

The following donations were announced:—A Marwari gentleman Rs. 101; a Sindhi gentleman Rs. 125; another Marwari gentleman Rs. 50; Mr. Jamnadas Parshottam Rs. 25; through Mh. Chhotalal Mathuradas Rs. 60. Total Rs. 361.

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!!!

WHATEVER ELSE YOU DO BY NOON ON 9th OCTOBER, DO *THIS* FIRST.

THE LAST DAY for visiting the Bombay Millowners' Show-Case at Victoria Terminus is Friday, the 9th October. When you see there the dispaly of EDSU Fabrics you will have to agree with the verdict of thousands of other admirers that in point of

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SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR BOMBAY will be pleased to answer all Trade enquiries.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH GERMANY?

(Continued from page 6).

Reparations. How long can Germany be made to pay these huge sums? The wave of trade-depression has swept all the world over. The agricultural countries are hard hit by the present depression which is responsible for the lowering of the purchasing power of the masses to a very large extent. This low purchasing power of the masses in the agrarian countries is bound to have disastrous effects on a highly industrialised country like Germany and further, Germany is also suffering in this period of falling prices because of her being a debtor nation.

THE PATIENT.

It will thus be seen that Germany's troubles, if they were not solely brought on by the Reparations forced on her by the Allied Powers, have unquestionably been aggravated in no small measure. It is not the sentimentalism of a defeated people, but the stark realities of starvation and unemployment that have driven the masses of German people into the arms of those who promise them the scrapping of the Versailles Treaty and adoption of measures to get rid of these troubles, once for all. It is difficult, however, to see how Germany could rid herself of the dead-weight of the exacting and exorbitant obligations practically imposed upon her with the aid of subtle, but thoroughly coercive methods. She can be said in a way to be the "Sick Woman of Europe" with all the highly trained medical specialists hovering above her sick-bed. The strategists of the Versailles Treaty have been replaced by the architects and artists of the Young Plan and the Hoover Moratorium.

CURE OF THE INCURABLE.

The diagnosis of the disease that kept the patient in the sick-room had been accurately arrived at, but no cure can be made available. The treatment the patient has, so far received, has consisted mainly of palliatives, because the physicians in attendance have an interest in the patient, that would forbid both complete cure and the end of all cures, death. Germany's physicians have invested in her disease and would find themselves jobless and destitute, if the patient were allowed to be put on the casualty-list under the head of "believed-to-be-killed."

"Germany must be saved" cry, the custodians of her finance capital. But for how long? The Young Plan was to have brought salvation a year ago. The Hoover Moratorium was to achieve what the Young Plan could not achieve. The New Seven Power Conference was to accomplish what neither the Young Plan nor the Hoover Moratorium could. But, it is impossible to recoup Germany's health by giving her new doses of fresh capital and new loans, which would intensify the exploitation rather than do away with the causes. The London Conference only dealt with the symptoms of the disease. To remove its causes was beyond its power. Hence, this Conference was doomed, from the very outset to be equally as futile as all its predecessors. Social unrest has swept in its terrific currents the destitute masses, the unemployed millions and the starving peasantry. The events in winter may deside the final fate of Germany.

CABLE ITEMS

Philadelphia.—In world baseball series Philadelphia Athletics won the fourth game by three to nil.—Reuter.

London.—A lead to British tourists has been given by the Duke of Connaught who, it is announced, has cancelled his visit to the Riveira owing to the economic situation and instead he is going to stay in a hotel at Sidmouth, Devonshire, towards the end of the month.—Reuter.

Kovno.—Over £400,000 damage has been caused by a fire which destroyed three mills, a lace factory and a warehouse.—Special Cable.

Halifax (Novascotia).—The mail aeroplane from the Liner "Bremen" which re-fuelled at Sydney, Novoscotia has been forced down the sea after leaving for New York on Monday night. Residents of Noel Harbour (Baffinsland), heard the call for help and went out in a boat, but no trace of the fliers was found.—Special Cable.

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France Views The Screen

(Continued from page 4).

pies from the American.

American leadership in the cinema industry has tended to make other nations zealous for the success of their native films. Talking pictures promise a new form of art which every country would like to see developed in a style indigenous to its soil. Even a super-Hollywood cannot be all things to all men. It could not hope to catch the rare Parisian charm of Rene Clair's "Sous les Toits de Paris." But to ostracize all foreign or non-national films would be deliberately to limit the field of enjoyment. Admittedly a film cannot be translated as easily as a novel. But simply because books lose some of their savor by a change of language, no nation has considered banning all translated literature. Barring a French version of an American film from cinema houses in France would be like prohibiting translations of French books in American libraries. French-American films, as well as translations in the reverse order, give a wider range of entertainment for those who speak only one language. New York herself has heartily welcomed foreign films that are really good—witness the long run of "Zwei Herzen" and "Le Million."

MUSICAL COMEDY

Hybrid Mixture

More "Musicals". This is the latest order in Hollywood. And I am thoroughly glad. Of course, a few years ago we had too many of the kind then being made, when they took a musical comedy and reproduced it on the screen, a hybrid mixture which was neither good theatre nor good kinema.

But that's all gone long ago.

Quite the most charming thing Hollywood has sent us this year is Jeannette MacDonald's delicious song in Monte Carlo, when the chorus is caught up by the workers in the vineyards.

And then came Le Million with another new way of making songs attractive : by bringing them into the texture of the story.

And now in Le Chemin du Paradis or Three at a Petrol Station there are two delightful duets by Lillian Harvey and Henry Garat.

Nor must the influence of Maurice Chevalier and Lubitsch together be forgotten. A new way allying singing to the films has been evolved, so look out for some joyous Christmas programmes.

The first sign of the change came about when, most unexpectedly, Eddie Cantor's new picture, Palmy Days, was sent back for retake.

This was a great surprise, because everybody thought it a winner. So it was, but they PHILLIP.—6 4-10-31. wanted to gild the lily. More songs and music have been added, and the result is "cracker jack."

Jean Crawford will have some songs in her new film, The Mirage. They tried her out in her last film, Laughing Singers, when she had a sort of Gracie Fields serious song sitting on the piano.

In her next three films, too, you will hear Janet Gaynor sing.

ORIGINAL STORIES

And, Songs

But the American companies are not going to pay high rates for successful musical comedies, as they have done in the past. They have found it does not pay.

Lately they bought Flying High and paid £25,000 for the rights, only to find that both the book and the songs had to be rewritten for the screen.

By the way, look out for a new star, one Bert Lahr, when Flying High is shown here.

The demand is for new and original books," and new and original songs. Come on, you clever unknown writers: here's our golden opportunity.—"Picturegoer".

NO WOODEN TYPES

For Future Photoplays

"There are at least three excellent reasons against actors playing one-type roles.

"Firstly, it endangers the standard of film acting throughout the world. Performances become mechanical, attempts at originality cease, and the patronage of intelligent film-goers falls off.

"Secondly, no actor can play one type all his life. If he starts his career young, he must vary his roles as time goes on. Mary Pickford is now too old for ingenue roles, and the public only really likes ultra-sweet simplicity in the very young or the definitely old.

"Thirdly, there is a limit to the number of star parts available for one type. Will Rogers is already in danger of exhausting his supply. Lewis Stone has never been starred, presumably because very few star parts could be found for one who, however polished his performances, is always the same Lewis Stone. Clive Brook is in danger of falling into the same rut.

"The really great stars, recognised as great actors and no less popular for it, vary their roles. Greta Garbo goes from Anna Christie to Romance, Ruth Chatterton from Anybody's Woman to her double role in The Right to Love. George Arliss, whose popularity and status is unquestioned, has given us a Jewish Prime Minister, a wicked Rajah, an old man of eighty, an American business man who works in a garage, and has just completed the role of a gallant young man of less than forty."—Mary S. Cochrane, The Chase, Whaddon, Bletchley, Bucks, wins the first prize.

"TRADER HORN" HOW IT WAS MADE

(Continued from page 4).

no is real, there is no doubt about it, the charge is furious and genuine, this is also true but well, there isn't any native at all. He was drawn on the film after the manner of animated cartoons. This scene is so brief that it cannot be detected on the screen. Many of the tribal gatherings are authentic but a few of the 'native' shots were taken in the studio with negroes, recruited from the coloured section of Los Angeles, playing the parts of natives. So you see, the whole of the "Trader Horn" was not taken in Africa but under good colourful background. So were some of the thrill scenes, for they were not real but made in Mexico. Nearly a year they spent in Africa, but for more than a year the M-G-M studios worked on sound and continuity and cutting on "Trader Horn". Prolific use was made of the Dunning Process, a method that imposes characters photographed at one time against the back-ground of action taken at another time.

Nevertheless, we enjoyed it though we were fooled by the faking! All the faking was expertly and effectively done. It is one more feather in the greatness of "Trader Horn" that in addition to its wide entertainment values, it is a splendid example of the mechanics of making an effective, dramatic picture. It is here that it scores a cent per cent triumph over the three previous animal pictures— The "Chang", "Simba", and "Africa Speaks".

Lastly, the wrong impression held by many as regards the Edwina Booth's Swahili-dialogue needs be corrected. I know Swahili. What she speaks is perfect Swahili and mere babbling as supposed by many of the cinema-goers. One could catch every word of hers but not of Mutia and his native co-workers, for they speak very fluently with their own native accents.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES.

NEW SAROJ FILMS:—Mr. N. B. Desai has started shooting of a fine stunt production: "The Immortal Warrior" with Miss Zebu and Chander Rau.

RANJIT TALKIES:—Mr. Chandulal J. Shah is making elaborate preparations for the production of his second talkie "Savitri" with Miss Gohar (senior) and Mr. Bhagwandas who played in "Devi Devayani" which is running for the 5th week at the Majestic. Special settings are to be introduced by Mr. Shah in this Talkie, Singing promises to be much superior to the previous Talkie.

MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTIONS:—Messrs. Mehta-Luhar and their staff have just returned after a long stay of four months for purposes of shooting 3 best historical productions, at Bijapore, Golconda and Badami. They have completed three fine pictures "Redemption", "The Red Lion" and "Raunak-Mahal". Stories have been adopted from the actual Indian history of the Bahami period. These productions are the first ones showing the part played by the rulers of ancient India and for the development of Indian Art, Industries and agriculture. Messrs. Mehta and Luhar have shot Buildings, Palaces. Forts etc., of ancient architectural splendour. The first picture "Redemption" is to be shown shortly at the Imperial Cinema.

"DANCING DYNAMITE".— Richard Talmadge is to appear for the first time in a 100 per cent Talkie-melodrama full of thrilling stunts. This talkie "Dancing Dynamite" is to be released for the first time in this country and that too in Bombay, very shortly, by the Pickfair Pictures Corporation. This depicts the conventional story of a fisherman's exploits in a frustrating plot to kidnap a wealthy girl. One would find shrewd directions, focussing action, sound personality of Richard Talmadge who keeps development lively in his first moving of stunt acrobatics, high jumps and hearty scrapping, all neatly times and exciting and at times sensational as in large scale all-action climax. Strong supporting is portrayed, clear recording, effective settings, touches of simple comedy and pleasant romance are found in abundance. It is certainly a dependable entertainment. The Pickfair Pictures Corporation will release this Talkie very shortly.

In "Dancing Dynamite" the young Richard Talmadge is found in an heart-quaking remarkable thrilling feat in between the sky and the ocean. He has a part which fits him like a glove, and the stunts are certainly more than what he had done in the past for the Silver Screen.

ROUND THE MADRAS FILM STUDIOS

General Picture Corp. for the first time in Madras much attention is being engaged in producing an A-I picture, which is the current picture in production "Leila" or the Star of Mingrelia. It is expected that this will be the hit of the season if proper direction is paid.

On the completion of "Leila", Mr. Narayana will take up a health Propaganda Film, on "Cholera" for the public health deptt, Madras, after the recent success they have achieved in producing for Govt. two other similar film "Saving the Race" and "Lost and Found. Their next picture will be a subject on "Khadder".

Associated Films Ltd.,—After all the rumours that prevailed that they intended producing talkies in Juky proved baseless. After their last picture "Bhaktavsala" they are even silent where silent pictures are concerned. The majority of their staff have left them. They are on the look out for some moneyed man to finance them for their next picture. Messrs. Lalvani and P. V. Rao, their film directors, it is rumoured intend also leaving them.

National Theatres Ltd., who made an attempt to produce "The Congress Girl" at the Associated Studio, say that it was banned even before the first shot. As for them producing any pictures now it is clear that there is no truth. So far they have bought up some pictures from Associated films and are only film renters now.

Pole Star Films.—There is some delay in opening this concern. It is rumoured that they will have no regular studio like the Peninsula Films Ltd.

Our New Contemporary, a new Cinema Magazine "The Filmo Quarterly," Nagerocoff, the first issue is expected to be out before Sept.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Directors' Report.

The following report of the Directors was submitted to the Shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., at the 12th ordinary general meeting held lately:—

The working of the Company, during the year under review, has, after providing for the usual sum of Rs. 4 lacs for depreciation, resulted in a net profit of Rs. 2,16,599-10-10.

A further reduction in the basic rate of freight between Rangoon and Bombay had again to be made this year and the reduced rate came into operation from the beginning of 1931. The adverse effect of this inequitable and uneconomic rate was further intensified by the increased and undesirable competition carried on by the non-Indian interests on the Coast and by their policy of berthing steamers at important ports far in excess of the requirements of the trade. The continued general depression in trade and the uncertain political situation in the country considerably restricted the shipments of rice from Burma into India during the latter half of the last year which further affected the economic working of the Company. All these factors would have resulted in a very big loss to the Company, had it not been substantially relieved by the wise and patriotic decision of the Rice Merchants' Association of Bombay, in view of the political situation in the country, to make their shipments from Burma to Bombay by certain classes of ships only, which not only led to quick turnover of and better despatch to vessels loading in Burma, but substantially benefited the rice trade also. Your Directors regret that in view of these circumstances the Company could not show better result. Your Directors recommend that the sum of Rs. 2,16,599-10-10, as the net profit for the year, be disposed off as follows:—

	Rs.
Dividend on 5,83,943 shares at the rate of Annas Four per share (free of income-tax).	1,45,985-12-0
Bonus of half a month's salary to staff drawing salary of Rs. 500/- and under.	7,500- 0-0
Balance to be carried forward	63,113-14-10
	2,16,599-10-10

Your Directors regret that no effective legislative or administrative action has been taken by the Government of India since the failure of the Shipping Conference in the beginning of 1930 to help the cause of Indian Shipping. Their continued opposition to the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill and their turning down the proposal for exploring alternative methods about which a promise was given by them to the Legislative Assembly in 1929 and their pinning their faith on the policy of settlement by agreement only, which seems to have failed so far, is, your Directors are constrained to remark, not only unfortunate but rather discouraging. Your Directors still hope that the Government of India will take early and effective steps to fulfil their oft expressed promise for providing "an adequate participation of Indian Shipping in the Coastal and Overseas trades of India." The fleet of the Company has been maintained in good order and insured for £6,32,325 for the current year.

Rice Crop

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has received the following preliminary memorandum on the Rice Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1931-32:—

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30, the area under Rice in the British Territory and Indian States included in this forecast has represented some 4.2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India. The figures in this forecast relate to the Rice crop sown between May and July 1931.

ESTIMATES UP TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1931.

Information incomplete. Total reported and estimated area in British Districts of the Bombay Presidency 1784 thousand acres and in Sind 1096 thousand acres. Indian States in the Presidency report 422 thousand acres and in Sind 7 thousand acres. Total 3309 thousand acres; 0.4 per cent. below corresponding area last year but 6.8 per cent. over decennial average at same date.

The area remained almost the same as last year in all the Divisions in the Presidency although it decreased sosmewhat in Sind due to late inundation. Season commenced late in North Gujarat and North Konkan due to late sowing rains. The growth of crop was unsatisfactory in the beginning in North Gujarat due to uneven distribution of rains while in Konkan heavy rainfall in July and beginning of August caused floods and washed away seedlings in parts. The crop was also damaged to some extent in places in Panch Mahals District, in Gujarat by pest and water logging. The favourable weather conditions experienced since the beginning of September have however improved the condition of the crop in both these areas. In the remaining rice areas of the Presidency, sowings were generally done in time and crop is progressing fairly well on the whole. In Sind, sowing continued till end of July due to late inundation. Condition of crop satisfactory except in Shikarpur Taluka of Sukkur District where the crop has suffered rather severely owng to percolation of water. An attack of grasshoppers is also reported from part of Larkana District and that of rats from places in Karachi and Hyderabad Districts.

Indigo Crop

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following preliminary memorandum on the Indigo Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1931-32:

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30 the area under indigo in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some .07 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Indigo crop sown in May-July 1931.

ESTIMATES UP TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1931.

Crop mainly cultivates in Sind. Total seported and estimated area 85 acres confined to Nawabshah in British Districts and 55 acres only in Khairpur State. Total 140 acres; 56.8 and 97.3 per cent. respectively below last year and decennial average at same date. Area remained almost stationary in Khairpur State, but declined considerably in Nawabshah owing chiefly to lack of interest on the part of cultivators to grow this crop and to fall in prices. Sowing done about middle of June in Khairpur State whereas it commenced a fortnight later in Nawabshah District. Crop generally progressing well. Estimated yield in Khairpur State is about 13 cwts. of dye, while outturn of crop in Nawabshah District cannot be estimated as the crop is still too young.

HARDSHIPS TO HAWKERS: CORPORATIONS SPECIAL MEETING:—In pursuance of a requisition received for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for expressing the Corporation's opinion that the seizure of hawkers' goods by the Encroachment Department causes hardship to these poor people and for requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of immediately stopping the practice, etc., a Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday (12th instant) at 4-15 p.m. (B.T.)

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY.

Tata Hydro-Electric Companies.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of September 1931 and for the first three months of the current fiscal year ending September 30, 1931, subject to adjustments, were as follows:—

For September 1931:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 4,20,121; Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd Rs. 4,86,925; Tata Power Co. Ltd. Rs. 4,44,822.

For current fiscal year to September 30, 1931:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 14,29,136; Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 15,15,749; Tata Power Co. Ltd Rs. 14,43,741.

CO-OPERATION IN SUBURBS

Foundation Of A District Institute.

The Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute convened a meeting of all the Co-operators in the Suburbs on Sunday, the 4th instant at Amar Bhuwan, Santa Cruz. The meeting was of a representative nature as many societies were represented through their members, and many of the individual members also presented themselves at the occasion. The prominent among those present were Raisaheb Girdharlal Mehta, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Mr. J. K. Parulker, Mr. V. P.. Varde, Mr. V. V. Bhadkemker, Mr. M. K. Naik, Mr. Dave, Sheth Kikubhai and others. Mr. K. J. Dubash, the President, Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, in welcoming the ladies and gentlemen assembled gave in short the history of the spread of the Co-operative movement in the suburbs, and said that the Divisional Co-operative Institute was very anxious to spread this movement on systematic lines, and hence the Co-operators were trying to start a Branch Institute for the Suburbs. He requested Mr. A. C. Desai, the Assistant Registrar, C. S. Bombay, to preside over the deliberations.

Mr. Desai thanked the audience, and made a very brief speech. He said that the Suburban area is the cream of the City, as many of the well-to-do, educated as well as the prominent Co-operators came from Suburbs.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, who was the prominent speaker of he day, in his address, said that the Co-operative movement was a movement which raised the spiritual standard of the people, and which aimed at equal distribution, and thereby tries to inculcate the spirit of brotherhood. The movement was well availed in Europe, even in Soviet Russia, but the movement though beneficial is not much appreciated by the people in India, it being fondled by the tender hands of the Government. The Congress is somewhat indifferent towards the same, and the apostle of peace Mahatma Gandhi, has not blessed this movement as yet. Efforts should be made to popularise the same, and it was for this reason that he was glad for the inauguration of a District Branch in the Suburbs.

A resolution deciding to start a District Co-operative Institute for the suburban area, and to appoint a Provisional Committee to carry its work was unanimously passed, and Mr. Martin Perera, Bandra, was appointed its Chairman, and Mr. M. K. Naik as Secretary besides 8 other members including Mrs. Urmila Mehta.

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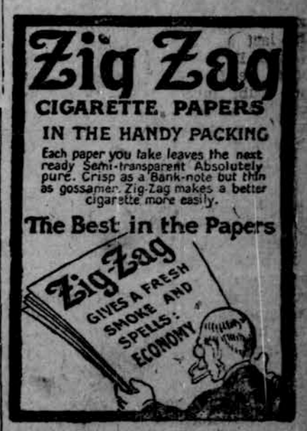

STUDENTS AND POLITICS

—:o:—

Participation In Subject Country's Struggle Is Best Education

"BACK TO VILLAGES AND FIGHT ILLITERACY"

MR. SATYAMURTY'S STIRRING APPEAI TO BENGAL STUDENTS.

The following are excerpts from the Presidential Address delivered by Mr. S. Satyamurthi at the Bengal Provincial Students Conference at Calcutta on Saturday the 3rd instant:—

Students make a powerful appeal to me. I am no longer young, nor am I a student at College. But I still claim to be young, for I feel young. And a man is as old as he feels, and a woman as old as she looks. I also claim to be a student, still, of human affairs. It, therefore, gives me very great pleasure to be amidst you, to share your sorrows and your joys, and to be of some service to you.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

A great deal of nonsense has been talked and written about the well-known topic of students and politics. I will state my conclusions on the matter, for your careful consideration. I will make a distinction between students below eighteen, and students below eighteen. I will venture to suggest that they serve themselves and their country best, by keeping aloof from active participation in politics. I do not want them to be blind or deaf, to what is going on around them. I want them to watch, see, and listen. I want them to develop the great qualities of courage, patriotism, and self-sacrifice.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

But, with regard to students above eighteen years, I have no hesitation in saying that they will lose nothing, but will gain a great deal if they respond to the call even to take active part in politics. In their case, I would utter only one caution. Most of them are dependent on their parents of guardians. They owe it to them to get their consent, before they break away from their moorings. Again, I expect those who feel the irressistible call. I am not impressed by the jejune argument that their education will be spoiled.

If Education means, as it ought to, the training of the mind, the building up of the body, and the fitting of a man to respond to the nobler impulses in him, active participation in the politics of a subject country fighting non-violently for freedom is the very best education which any boy or girl can get.

WOMEN STUDENTS' DUTY.

I should like to make a special appeal to the women students of Bengal, whose increase in numbers constitutes a problem, to be faced and solved by the best brains and best hearts of this country. The time may come in this country, as in others, when woman will have to take her part in the struggle for existence, on the same ruthless terms as man. But it is not yet; in the meantime, may not our women students set an example of unselfish education? Let our women students remember that they are the inheritors of the traditions of Seetha, Damayanthi, Droupadi, and a host of others who will do honour to the history of any country. That the spirit of these ancient heroiness is not dead in our country was amply illustrated by the magnificent part played by our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters in the last struggle. That part is written in letters of gold, and will never be forgotten. And I have no doubt in my mind that, if another struggle be forced upon us, the women will nobly fulfil their part.

BACK TO VILLAGES.

In all provinces of India, the one problem which stares educated men in their face is that of unemployment.

I would ask you not to waste your energy. There is plenty of work lying before. Deshabandu Das had evolved a fine and well thought out scheme of village reconstruction in Bengal, which would have absorbed the energies of hundreds of our young educated men and women, and would have transformed our villages. The cruel hand of death snatched him away from us, before he could mature his plans. But, if not on that grand scale, on a modest scale, it is still possible for you to spread yourselves in the villages, and become centres of culture and usefulness. I am not painting a mere Utopia. I make a practical suggestion which I should like you to carry out. Go and settle in a village where you are not altogether unknown.

CASE FOR NON-VIOLENCE.

The fashion in India to-day with some people, is to think always and to talk sometimes of Bengal as the hot-bed of violence. It is a libel on the fair name of Bengal. Her sons and daughters are so recklessly patriotic, that some of them resort to deeds which are violent. But they form a very small miscroscopic minority. But there is one streak of light in the otherwise dark clouds of human history, viz', that men are slowly learning that it is better to count heads than to break them, even in the affairs of nations, just as they have learnt that lesson, slowly and painfully, in the affairs of the individual.

But, while other nations may take their own time to learn this lesson, India has made her choice and, in my opinion rightly, under the leadership of Mahtma Gandhi, to use only the weapon of non-violence in her struggle for freedom. There is principle behind that. India struggle for her freedom, not only for her own self, but also for the sake of a war-weary world. She wants to give to the world her age long message of "peace on earth and goodwill to all men." She cannot do so, if she wins her own freedom through violence. She is, therefore, pledged to non-violence for the sake of the world.

CHITTAGONG AND HIJLI.

The events in Chittagong and Hijli are too near, for me to comment upon them in detail, but the forces of law and order will not be respected, if they are allowed to be set at naught with impunity, at any time, by the agents or servants of the Government, or by the agents of communities, with the help of connivance of the agents of the Government. I have no desire to pass a final opinion on the events of Chittagong until I know more about them. I would only say that violence always breeds violence.

But a foreign irresponsible Government will always find it difficult to fight violence in a subject race. A Swaraj government, backed by public opinion, can alone deal effectively with violence. Those of us, therefore, who desire that violence should disappear in this country at the earliest possible moment, must pray and work for an honourable and peaceful settlement being arrived at, between Great Britain and India at the Round Table Conference' That will be the radical cure for violence.

We want political power to rule ourselves as we wish. I am glad that Mahatma Gandhi has expressed the same sentiment in England. He wants power for his countrymen "even to sin."

ARMY PROBLEM.

We are often asked why we want na army, navy, and air force, as we are pledged to non-violence. I need not elaborately answer the point, as Mahatma Gandhi himself, the apostle of non-violence wants these defence forces for India. Ultimately was may become anachronisms. But if, in the present state of world opinion, India goes unarmed, she will provoke wars. The problem of the Indian army is the crucial problem. We can agree to no safeguards, in this respect except the maintenance of a diminishing number of British troops and officers, to be rapidly replaced by Indian troops and officers within a short and agreed period.

The argument that India cannot defend herself, may not be advanced, except hypocritically, by any Britisher, who remembers that Britain and France were saved, in the early years of the War against Germany, by the black and brown soldiers of India. The fact of the matter is that Indians have been denied opportunities. We do not want Indian Swaraj based on British bayonets. When that opportunity for military service comes, I appeal to you to take full advantage of the same and show to the world that Bengal her proper place in the defence of the Motherland, as she does in the non-violent figiit for her freedom.

POISON OF COMMUNALISM.

There is one constructive method of nation-building work, in which you should all take part to-day. Communalism is the poison, which is corroding the body politic of India. It must be ruthlessly cut out. You must learn to think, speak, and act in terms of the nation. In the secular field of Government, there is no room for caste or community. Communal minorities have nothing to fear, under a democratic Government, if their religion, culture, language and customs, so far as they are not inconsistent with public order or morality are statuatorily protected, as they will be in Swaraj India. Majorities in Indian Legislatures will not be communal, but will consist of all communities. Separate electorates cannot soften the rigors of majority rule, if the majorities be communal. No separate community can prosper, if the whole country suffers under foreign rule.

SWADESHI.

I need not elaborate, to a student audience in Bengal, the need for Swadeshi, and the boycott of all foreign goods. This is intended mainly as an economic weapon. Boycott has been, and may be used again, as a political weapon. But, to-day, under the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin pact, we cannot and we do not advocate the boycott of British goods as such. But we are entitled and bound to preach and practice Swadeshi. We must go in for Swadeshi goods, wherever possible, and not as far as possible. We must boycott all foreign goods. The only exception I would make, are medicine, books and necessary machinery for our industries.

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION.

We are all to-day talking of the Indian Federation including the Indian States. Mahatma Gandhi is extremely nice to the Indian Princes, and does not mind their coming into the Indian Federation, remaining small autocrats in their own States. But the Maharaja of Bikaner does not respond. He lays down impossible conditions. I personally feel that the Indian Federation must stop with Indian Provinces leaving it to the Indian States to come in, if they want to, on the following conditions, viz., (1) that the fundamental rights of citizenship are guaranteed statutorily to the people of the Indian States, entering the Federation, (2) that redress in this matter is available to the people of the Indian States in the Federal Supreme Court, and (3) that the representatives of the Indian States to the Federal Legislature, at least to the Lower House, are elected by the people of the Indian States. What will happen in this matter is too soon to say. But I am not very enthusiastic about a Federation of all India just now.

SWARAJ, SOVEREIGN REMEDY

I am one of those who believe that Swaraj is the the sovereign remedy for all our ills. But Swaraj will bring in its train a host of problems, which we must deal with, if we are to become an efficient nation. We must from now fight the social evils of drink, untouchability, caste arrogance, purdah, the dowry system, and prostitution. I ask you to start the good fight from now against these social evils, because I am convinced that Swaraj is inevitable.—A.P.

Baptista Memorial Cottage Fund

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Fund, held lately, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That Cathalic Staff of Offices, Parishes, Villages, Associations and the Professions be approached to subscribe jointly Rs. 100 or over and in such cases the names of the bodies so subscribing be inscribed on the tablet in the proposed Cottage."

It is hoped that the staff of various offices, the Professions, Villages and other Associations will make an effort to collect what they can and thus co-operate with the Managing Committee. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Stephen deMello, Rose Cottage, Rajan, Bandra.

The receipt of the following subscriptions towards the above Fund is acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 1352/12; Mr. B. F. Gomes, Andheri and Anonymous Rs. 100 each Rs. 200; Dr. J. F. DeMello, Sholapur Rs. 20; Mr. J. D. Pereira and Rev. Ed. Fernandes Rs. 10 each Rs. 20; Mr. A F Gomes Rs. 5; Messrs. Bernard D'Souza, Marshall Murzello, Baboorao Powar, Doming P. Gomes, Nazareth P. Fonseca and O. R. Lopes, each Re. 1 Rs. 6; Mr. Sanitiago Farrow Re. 0/3/0; Total Rs. 1604-4-0.

It is believed that largely owing to the unsettledness in India Jack Hobbs will not be going to India this winter. The decision has been mutually agreed between the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram and Hobbs.—Reuter.

NO SETTLEMENT UNLESS PROHIBITION ORDER WITHDRAWN

Dhrangadhra Prajamandal's Decision

The Secretaries of Dhrangadhra Praja Mandal, Bombay, have issued the following statement to the press:—

"On receiving the news about the amicable settlement of the Dhrangadhra affairs we made inquiries about the terms and details of the said settlement. We understand from a telegram from the leader of the Dhrangadhra deputation that the State has not withdrawn the Prohibition order against the Kathiawar Political Conference invited at Dhrangadhra.

It must be said that the recent arrests, repressive orders and 'lathi" charges on peaceful citizens in Dhrangadhra State were made with a view to suppress the activities of the people for convening the next session of the Kathiawar Political Conference. It was, therefore, quite necessary that the deputation should have pressed this rightful demand to the last, before the State authorities and the latter should have accepted it before entering into any settlement.

As a result of this failure in bringing about an amicable settlement of this main issue entrusted to the Deputation, the situation remains unchanged, and the growing resentment, among the people against Dhrangadhra State authorities, will continue to widen the gulf already existing between the ruler and the ruled, and will also mar the effect that the recent settlement of other issues has proposed to create. We still hope that wiser counsels will prevail, and the Dhrangadhra Darbar will withdraw the prohibition order before it is too late and thereby save the situation. In these circumstances we have decided to continue our campaign for the protection of our elementary rights of freedom of association. We hereby appeal to the Youths of Kathiawar to help us in this sacerd cause."

Gokuldas Cullianji Ahmednagar Cotton Press Co.. Ltd.

The 39th annual ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Ahmednagar Cotton Press Co., Ltd. was held on 2nd inst. at the Registered Office of the Company at 74-76 Bora Bazar Street Fort, Bombay, Mr. Purshotam Gokuldas presiding.

The Directors in the course of their report for the year ended 30th June 1931, stated that a net profit of Rs. 14,947-5-6 was made during the year. On the balance of Rs. 11,390-0-8 brought over from last year's account being added, the amount available for disposal is Rs. 26,337-6-2 which the Directors recommend to dispose of as under:—

To write off Machinery Depreciation Rs. 3,000-0- to write off Building Depreciation Rs. 1,000-0-0 to write off Dead-stock and Furniture Depreciation Rs. 200-0-0 to Carry to Reserve Fund Rs. 2,000-0-0 to pay a Dividend free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June 1931 at Rs. 14/ per share of Rs. 100/ each Rs. 10,500-0-0 to pay Bonus to Company's Staff Rs. 400-0-0 to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 9,237-6-2 Total Rs. 26,337-6-2.

The Directors Report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it.

EXHIBITION IN TRIVANDRUM

The Agricultural, Industrial and Arts Exhibition, which will form the most important item of the popular festivities in commemoration of the investiture of His Highness Sri Chithra Thirunal Maha Rajah with ruling powers, will be held in the Cavalry Parade Grounds, Cantonment, Trivandrum, where suitable sheds will be put up for the purpose. There will be separate sheds for the various entertainments also. It would be a beautiful miniature town, with roads, lanes and gardens, the whole scheme being based on up-to-date and scientific lines. The place will be called "Chithra Nagar".

A large and influential committee, with Mr. K. P. Abraham, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil as convener, has been formed to organise the exhibition; and the arrangements in connection therewith are on a scale which warrants the belief that it will be the most successful exhibition ever held in Travancore. The exhibition will be divided into as many as nine sections, viz., agriculture, industries, forest, embroidery and needlework, arts, education, history and archaeology, public health and sanitation, and swadesi.

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Collections By The Central Committee.

The following is the sixth list of contributions received upto Sunday evening (the 27th Sept.)

Previously Acknowledged Rs. 29,019-8-0 Treasurer, Konkan Flood Relief Fund, Sholapur Rs. 2,000/ Ratnagiri District Flood Relief Fund, Chinchpokli Rs. 1, 000/ P. and O. Steam Navigation Co. Rs. 100/ Mr. Harkisandas Ramji Rs. 61/ The Copper and Brass Merchants' Association Rs. 51/ The Trustees of Bhagirthibai Janardan Damodar Date Fund Rs. 51/ Grantha Sampadak and Grantha Prakashak Mandal Rs. 51/ The Prarthana Samaj Rs. 50/ The staff and workers of Bombay Vaibhav Press Rs. 29/4 Mr. A. S. Dalal Rs. 25/ H. C. S. Rs. 25/ Messrs. Anandiram Monghiram Rs. 11/ Mr. K. Nagindas Rs. 10/ Tea Association Rs. 10/ Matron St. Magee Rs. 10/ K. S. S. Rs. 5/ Mr. U. H. Mahammad Rs 5/ Mr. B. M. Sidhaye Rs. 5/ General Post Office Collections (114/10): Staff of M. O. Department Rs. 37/8 Mr. P. Kirloskar Rs. 10/ Mr. R. Y. Redkar Rs. 10/ Mr. B. Padwekar Rs. 5/ Mr. Lalkhan Umarkhan Rs. 5/ Mr. R. V. Joshi Rs. 5/ Smaller collections Rs. 65/ Sawantwadi Sansthan (Maratha Smaj (161/11: Gold Mohur Mills, Folding Department Rs. 37/8 Gold Mohur Mills, Mechanic Department Rs. 22/11 Mr. N. G. Bhagat Rs. 5/ Smaller Collections Rs. 96/8 Through Mr. G. K. Mahendra Rs. 25/ Through D. S. T. Rs. 22/ Through Mr. P. K. Samant Rs. 20/ Through Mr. K. P. Hamgnekar Rs. 13/12 Through Mr. H. A. Karol Rs. 6/4

Total Rs. 32,878/1/0

LATE MR. C. G. HENDERSON.

A special meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Blind Relief Association, the N.S.D. Industrial Home for the Blind, the Happy Home for the Blind and the Bhavnagar School and Home for the Blind, Bombay, was held lately in the premises of Dr. A.L. Nair on the junction of Sandhurst and the Lamington Road. The undermentioned resolutions were passed all standing:—

(1) That this Association has learnt with great sorrow of the sad and untimely demise of Mr. Claude Gordon Henderson, I.C.S., (one of the founders of the Blind Relief Association), and puts on record their appreciation of the active interest that the late Mr. Henderson took in the cause of the Blind and of the Prevention of Blindness, and the deep debt of gratitude which this country owes him for his saving hundreds of persons from getting blind and for preventing blindness in many cases. In the cause of the blind his loss is irreparable. May his soul rest in peace! (2) That Dr. A.L. Nair, the President of the Blind Relief Association be authorized to forward a copy of the above-mentioned resolution to Mrs. Henderson in England.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your paper of 13-9-31 Page 10 Col. 3.

" ..... also in the ..... Mahomedan religion the most important ceremonies are perfor...ed, "we know it well," in the presence of fire."

Will your 'Pars! Correspondent' please specify what these ceremonies are? If by the presence of fire he means the burning of frankincense, etc., it is not the fire, but the sweet scent given out, that counts.—Yours, etc.,

A. MUSLIM.

Rangoon, Sept. 21.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 30th September 1931:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 3,36,00,000.
Capital Paid up	Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	Rs. 86,20,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bill payable etc.,	Rs. 17,90,50,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs. 2,21,06,000
	Rs. 22,65,76,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	Rs. 3,68,61,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	Rs. 2,50,18,000
Bill Discounted	Rs. 42,01,000
Land & Buildings	Rs. 1,07,38,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs. 1,79,38,000
Cash in hand at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper Treasury Bills Shares Debentures, etc.,	Rs. 13,17,20,000
	Rs. 22,65,76,000

"TEMPORARY ADVANTAGES" OF RUPEE-STERLING LINKING

Bengal National Chamber Of Commerce Seeks To Defend Schuster's Policy

The Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce with regard to their recent action in supporting immediate linking of the rupee to sterling in the course of a statement says:—

Whatever may be the latest development in economic thought and theories, the Committee remain no less strong an advocate of a gold standard for India as anybody else in this particular controversy. The chief concern which determined their temporary support to the maintenance of the Rupee on a stable sterling ratio was the anxiety to take all the temporary advantages of a depreciated currency in her export trade with all gold standard countries as it is well-known that 76 per cent. of India's export trade is with countries other than the United Kingdom (this percentage figure is based on the trade returns for 1930-31) and that the overwhelming share in this export trade is contributed by India's agricultural produce.

TO SECURE GENERAL RISE IN PRICES.

The Committee of the Chamber took the view that by linking the Rupee to sterling pending a definite development of the value of pound sterling they would maintain the Rupee as a depreciated currency in terms of gold and as such secure a general rise in the prices of all such agricultural and other commodities which enter into India's foreign trade with gold standard countries.

This anticipation which follows strictly according to economic theories has accurately come true. The market has reacted and the prices of the agricultural produce of Bengaal have already advanced in the Port market. The Committee anticipate that commodity prices at internal points will soon follow this upward movement. As the Committee view the problem, the trade and the country generally are suffering from low prices and any step taken towards even partially lifting the weight of depression ought to be welcomed by the public.

IN INDIA'S BEST INTERESTS?

Regarding a future link of the Rupee to gold the Committee, as already hinted, would refer to watch British financial development. In the event, for instance, Great Britain returns to gold but at a depreciated value the Rupee would also settle on a gold basis and, what is still more important, at a depreciated value. The depreciation in terms of sterling being already secured by the maintenance of a Rupee-Sterling exchange, the return of the Rupee to gold in the eventuality referred to above will be automatic and cause least unsettlement either of exchange or prices.

The Committee desire to emphasise that they consider it imperative that in the economic interest of India the gold value of the Rupee should be devaluated beyond the rate at which it stood prior to the abandonment of gold standard by Great Britain This was precisely the position taken up by the advocates of 1s. 4d. ratio in the recent years and whatever might have been the Committee's opinion with regard to the adjustment of Indian prices to the changing external value of the Rupee in 1926 the Committee are forced to admit that devaluation of the Rupee in terms of gold is needed in the best interest of India when opportunity will present itself for placing Rupee on a gold basis.

"TEMPORARY ADVANTAGES."

As far as the Committee have been able to follow the opinion of those who urge an immediate link of the Rupee to gold, the case for devaluation has not been emphasised. In either event, whether at the previous value or at a lower value the Rupee, if immediately linked to gold, will have a fluctuating sterling exchange value.

The Committee desire to point out that the effect of an immediate link to gold would be to deprive India of the higher commodity prices referred to above. In short to keep the Indian currency depreciated, to avail of all the temporary advantages of a depreciated currency and to prepare the Indian prices for devaluation of the Rupee in terms of gold at a later stage were the objects which the Committee had in in view in advocating a stable Rupee-sterling exchange at 1s 6d.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 25th September 1931.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,42,50,000
Public Deposits	10,91,39,000
Other Deposits	64,69,07,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,41,10,000
Rupees	83,06,56,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	30,84,93,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,76,77,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	13,13,08,000
Cash Credits	28,68,44,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,58,08,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	36,87,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,73,37,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	37,91,000
Balances with other Banks	12,05,000
	31,61,00,000
Cash	6,45,56,000
Rupees	83,06,56,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£924,000
Advances and Investments in London	£864,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 93,200
Percentage	8.38
Bank Rate	8 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. Decrease
Public Deposits	1,99,29,000
	Increase.
Other Deposits	49,43,000

ASSETS.

	Rs. Decrease.
Bank's Investments	18,71,000
	Increase.
Loans	3,03,79,000
Cash Credits	1,93,48,000
	Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	44,22,000
Cash	5,80,31,000
Percentage	8.38

Imperial Bank of India
Bombay, 25th Sept. 1931.

BRISK WORK IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Amendments To Municipal Acts

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 6.

After the statement from the Education Minister on the Wakf Act and Dawoodi Bohras, the Government Bill No. 31 of 1931, a Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901, the Bombay Local Boards Act 1923, and Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, was moved by the Hon. Sir Vakeel.

The object of the amendment is to bring funds deposited with a banker within the scope of the section 178 (3) of Bomboy District Municipal Act 1901, also different acts to authorise Municipalities to deposit at interest their surplus funds with the Bank of Bombay (Imperial Bank of India) or any other Bank in the Presidency of Bombay with the sanction of Government. The Imperial Bank of India however does not give interest on deposits in current account. The opportunity has therefore been taken to amend Section 53 of Bombay District Municipal Act 1901, by substituting words "Imperial Banks of India" for words "Bank of Bombay" and by deleting the words "at interest."

A corresponding change is also made in Section 67 (1) of Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act 1925. The Bill had all the three readings and passed though two amendments were moved when the Bill was taken clause by clause. These amendments were lost.

Bill No. 32 of 1931 Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act of 1923, had all the three readings and passed without any discussion or opposition.

Bombay Piece Goods Native Merchants' Association.

The Piece-Goods Market will remain closed on Thursday, the 8th inst., on accout of 63rd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Heavy Pre-Bureau Short Covering And Trade Buying

WASHINGTON REPARATION CONFERENCE HOPEFUL

Bulk Of American Crop Still To Be Marketed

Bombay, October 7.

Important developments of far-reaching influence are expected any moment. Mr. Hoover is having conference at Washington regarding reparations. The outlook is expected to be favourable. Important statement by Mr. Hoover is eagerly looked for which will have materially effect on the International financial and political situation. It seems that everybody is tired of the abnormal trade depression. World resources will be brought together for general progress and peaceful times. While on one side great constructive measures are planned, the bulk of the American cotton crop still remeains unmarketed. This fact is likely to check any aggressive buying movement but it is almost certain that the worst is over.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was active and strong on pre-Bureau short covering, influenced by the strength of Wall-Street and buying on reaction theory. General sentiment is changing on hopes of Hoover conference. The New York futures market opened at about unchanged rates and declined 2 points on scattered selling. At this level there was persistent short covering and trade buying which continued throughout the day. The market closed at a rise of 31 to 33 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 35 points to 5.85c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 36 to 35 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 36 points to 5.51c.

Liverpool prices improved on a drop in the Exchange rate, but declined on hedge selling. Prices later firmed up on short covering and Indian trade buying. The New York market opened poor but rapidly improved on firm stock exchange market, with Liverpool following the rise. The market closed at a decline of 2 points to a rise of 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 24 points to 4.36d.

East Indian cotton futures advanced 4 points but Egyptian cotton futures declined 2 to 3 points.

There was a sharp decline on the Alexandria cotton exchange and the market closed at a decline of 37 to 42 points.

Sterling-Dollar cross rate closed at 3.94-3/4 dollars.

GOLD STANDARD DOOMED.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

On rumours of the possibility of Japan, Italy, Germany and America abandoning the gold standard, and the strength in local gold and silver prices bazaar operators were buyers. Later Japanese Houses were moderate sellers Great signficance is being attached to the World's silver Conference towards the end of this month and the results may have far reaching effects on Eastern Countries. As before stated it is very difficult to express any opinion on the market as political and economic changes may later the outlook at any moment. We think however that great caution is advisable on the "short" side.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December Highest 5.89 plus 38

New York December Lowest 5.50—01

New York January Highest 5.99 (2-13 p.m.)

New York Lowest 5.58 (10-4 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information frcm their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: New York Cotton Exchange members average guess 15,960,000

New York: Improvement caused by heavy short covering and strength of stock market.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.: Memphis cables: Light rains in Vicksburg dist. (Mississippi) Weather warm, favourable. Movement slow.

9-15 a.m.: New York Cotton Exchange Service cables: "During past week and past month, sales of cloth by Mills in U. S. have undoubtedly been less than production. Mill margins on cloths in U. S. very unsatisfactory. An improvement in Mill situation reported by Great Britain. A worsening in Mill situation reported by Japan and France.

11-36 a.m.: Scattered Continental buying in the Liverpool market. Less offering.

11-50 a.m.: New York cables: Trend reversal, Wall Street covering, worst probably over.

4-21 p.m.: New York cables: Textiles: Slightly more active. Cotton: Rally partly technical and mostly due to lessened hedging, strength of Stocks market and hopes of Hoover Conferences being productive of favourable developments. May rally further, but doubt sustained advances until much greater portion of the crop is marketed.

9-25 p.m.: New York market improved on good trade fixing call sales, less hedging and hope of favourable out-come of Washington Conference regarding reparations.

Members of New York Cotton Exchange estimate crop, 15,960,000 bales.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Sentiment changing in consequence of expectations of important International statement by Hoover. Good business by Manchester, India and China Advise buying."

NEW YORK.

New York, October 6

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	5.51
January	5.76
March	5.96

New York: Noon Call:

October	5.5[illegible]
January	5.79
March	6.00

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, October 6.

December	5.82 plus .31
January	5.92 plus .32
March	6.09 plus .31
May	6.31 plus .33
July	6.46 plus .31
Middling spot	5.85 plus .35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTIC.

New York, October 6.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 73,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britais .... 5,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent .... Nil bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 6.

	Opening	Closing
October	4.03	4.03—.02
November		4.00—
December		4.01 plus .01
January	4.04	4.06 plus .03
February		4.10 plus .04
March	4.10	4.14 plus .04
April		4.18 plus .05
May	4.19	4.22 plus .05
June		4.25 plus .02
July		4.28 plus .03
August		4.31 plus .03
September		4.33 plus .03
October		4.36 plus .02
Middling Spot		4.36—.21

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 6.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.74
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	3.36
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	3.98
Oomra, Good	3.36
Oomra, Fully Good	3.46
Oomra, Fine	3.61
Bengal, Good	3.21
Bengal, Fully Good	3.31
Bengal, Fine	3.41
Scinde, Fully God	3.31
Scinde, Fine	3.41
Scinde, Superfine	3.51

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 6.

Sakellaridis, September	—
October	6.54
November	6.70
December	—
January	6.80
March	6.39
May	7.00
July	7.14
F.G.F. Spot	6.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, October 6.

October	5.66 plus .36
December	5.80 plus .35
Middling Spot	5.51 plus .35

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/6 Highest Rs. 31/14, Lowest Rs. 31/4/6, Closing Rs. 31/12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 31/10. Highest Rs. 31/13 Lowest Rs. 31/6/6, Closing Rs. 31/12

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Better outlook for Wasnington Conference imparted better felling in the local market and inspite of improved sterling quotations, operators were buying freely. If the conference is successful, it will act as a great stimulant and there may be some revival in trade. Thus there is possibility o good u demand for Cotton. However, we will not like to overlook the poss.bility of stabilisation of sterling. Our prices have been forced up owing to decline in Sterling and if sterling improves further, its is natural that prices in New York market may advance rapidly. If the Bureau report is bearish and prices decline we prefer conservative purchases on declines.

Our market opened steady at Rs. 162/ for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 164/4 on increased buying by Bazar operators and short covering.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 10 points but it opened at a rise of 6 points only. Our market after declining to Rs. 163/8 advanced to Rs. 165/ on buying by local operators.

Later on there was increased long liquidation and the Session ended with a quiet tone and quotations were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	164
Oomra D.-J.	143/8
Bengal D.-J.	123/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Oct.	91.80	plus. 4.00
Jan.	96.90	,, 3.80
April	98.00	,, 4.70

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

155 Mithabhai Nathoo Sojat Road 124.

100 Mithabhai Nathoo Sojatrao 124.

31 Mithabhai Nathoo Sailu 140.

60 Volkart Bros. Samlaya 157

38 Bussan & Co., Bolda 144/8.

50 Bussan Darwaha 144.

100 Japan T. & Co., Mahu 150.

101 Japan T & Co., Barwaha 151

87 Tata & Co., Wun 152.

100 Shapurji Bharoocha Dhandhuka 149.

51 Patel Cotton Pandurna 80n to Umra.

98 B. Mavji Pulgaon 151 1/4.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Bengal Superfine	133
Bengal Fine	128
Bengal F.G.	123
Sindh-Punjab Fine	128
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	123
Wardha-Hingt Fine	152
Nagpur Savner Fine	154
Yeotmal Fine	147
Arvi Fine	149
Amraoti Fine	145
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	145
Mulkapur Fine	142
Khandesh Fine	142
Muthia F.G.	132
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	150
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	144
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	145
Burwah Sanavad Fine	147
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	147
Broach Fine	160/61
Broach F.G.	152/59
Cambodia	227/32
Miraj/Sangli	182/87
Compta Good	192/97
Jinja	247/52
Busoga	252/57

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	25	487
Central India	102	1,220
Barsi and Nagar	...	593
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	93
Berar	118	3,150
Central Provinces	...	982
Total Oomra	245	6,525
Dholera	4	464
N.-W. Provinces	...	637
Rajputana	...	264
Sind-Punjab	...	1,619
Broach	102	2,555
Coompta & Dharwar	...	593
WesternsNortherns	...	460
Cocoanada	...	2
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	288
Persian	...	269
American	...	10,917
Egyptian & African	...	10,912
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	53
Total	351	35,458

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

1st Sept. to 1st Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,722	20,966
Japan & China	636	60,658
Coast Ports	...	5,928
Up-country by Rail	...	11,999
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	20,753
Total	2,358	1,20,304

TATA STEEL WORKS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of September 1931 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	72,370
Steel Ingots	49,805
Finished steel	35,309

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 Oct.
15 Nov.
Banks selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 23/32 Nov.
Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8
Oct.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8
Nov.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32
Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 352.
Banks selling T T 351.
Banks buying T T 337.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 690
Banks buying D D 785.
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 174 nominal.
Banks selling 60 days 160.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 885-3.8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 110
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 68.
CROSS RATES:—

New York/London 3.92 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/4 7th inst.
Japan/London 2/7 1/4 6th inst.
London/Paris 98.00 6th inst.
London/Belgium 27.50 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.75 6th inst.
London/Italy 76.00 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchonge:—Steady.
Gold £5-8-6 5th inst. £5-8-3 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 1/4 5th inst. 16 7/8 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 7/16 5th inst. 17 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 1/8 5th inst. 29 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/4 p.c. 5th inst. 5 1/2 p.c. 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/8 p.c. 5th inst. 6 3/16 p.c. 6th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.
Money:—Call 5 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 6 p.c. 6 Mos 6 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

F. P. Bales.

Receipts to date 6-10-31 1931-32 1638000, 1930-31 2901000.

Receipts Yesterday 6-10-31 1931-32 73000, 1930-31 123000.

Exports to date 6-10-31 1931-32 857000, 1930-31 1384000.

Stock at Ports 2-10-31 1931-32 33318000, 1930-31 2723000.

Stock Interior Towns 2-10-31 1931-32 945000, 1930-31 949000.

Stock Liverpool 2-10-31 1931-32 789000, 1930-31 732000.

Visible Supply 2-10-31 1931-32 5779000, 1930-31 5151000.

Quantity in Sight 2-10-31 1931-32 2195000, 1930-31 3359000.

Quantity out of Sight 2-10-31 1931-32 1630000, 1930-31 1309000.

BOMBAY PRODUCE.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May 1932	3 4 0
Linseed May 1932	6 5 0
Castorseed	6 14 0
Cotton Seed Mar.	2 11 0
Groundnuts	7 2 0
Teelseed	8 6 0
Linseed Bold	5 14 6
Rapeseed	3 11 0
Mataceraseed	5 4 0
Myrabolams	21 0 0
Poppyseed	11 6 0
Wheat Sarbali	28/29
Wheat Khandwa	34/40
Gram Punjab	25

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold, Ready	25 11 0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	25 9 0
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	25 7 0
Silver, Ready	56 0 0
Silver, 1st Settlement	52 8 0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	52 8 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

	bales.
Khandeish	25
Central India	102
Berar	118
Dholiera	4
Broach	102
Cotton	351
Wheat	192
Linseed	15
Rape, Rai & Mustandards	31
	cwts.
Gingellyseeds	144
Groundnuts	2,726
Castorseeds	227
Rice	25,776
Myrabollams	211
Cottonseeds	12,459
Gram	919
Joowar	2,733
Maize	82
Bajree	1,107
	Tons.
Coa	1,061

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Liverpool Wheat—
October sh 4/2 3/4d—1/4d
December 4/5 5/8d—1/8d
March 4/8 1/2d—
Chicago Wheat—
Dec dol 47. 2 1/8 up
March dol 49 5/8.2 1/8 up
May dol 51 1/8.2 1/4 up
London Linseed—
Oct £8/10/0 sh 1/3d
Market quiet.
Argentine Linseed—
Nov 11.07—23
Feb 10.85—12
Market steady.
London Linseed Oil—
Oct/Dec sh 15/6d—7 1/2d.
Jan/April sh 16/9d—9d
Market dull
New York Sugar—
Dec 1.40 4 up
Mar 1.36 2 up
May 1.40 1 up
Market steady.
Wheat Cable (Chicago):—"Prices advanced on Commission Houses buying, unfavourable weather in South-west and covering by shorts. Closed firm."

LONDON EXCHANVES.

London, Oct. 6.

T T London on Berlin	17.00
T T London on Amsterdam	9.62-1/2
T T London on Brussels	27.75
T T London on Madrid	42.37
T T London on Milan	76.25
T T London on Berne	19.90
T T London on Paris	99.96
T T London on Paragues	118.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 6.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	98
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
National Bank of India	27-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	85-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	74-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	98-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	37-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	42-1/2
Indian Ctock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	48
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	62-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	55-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	98
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Bombay, Oct. 7.

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Heneker Scout Pavilion Operet.

POONA, October 6.

Sir Ernest Hotson, Provincial Chief Scout opened this evening Heneker Scout Pavilion. The pavilion has been built on the plot near Willingdon Soldiers Club. It will be used as Scout Headquarters of Poona and Kirkee Boy Scouts Association and has been named after General Sir William Henekar, President of the local Scouts Association.

After interesting programme of Scout displays was gone through His Excellency opened the pavilion.

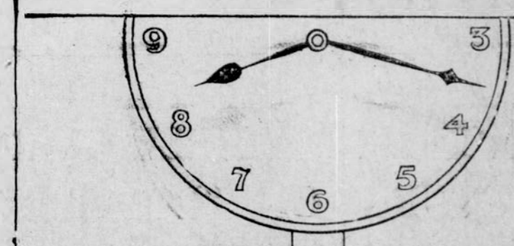
GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech, the Governor after congratulating Sir William Henekar, said: "We must not, however, as scouts dwell too much on finances or material possessions. Indeed, I think that in a scouts gathering talk of things financial ought to be taboo (as it soon will be everywhere else) for indeed true scouting spirit is not a thing which poverty can suppress or which wealth can buy where it does not flourish of itself and what makes me most glad to-day to meet members and workers of this association is the assurance which I have received that good work is being done and that the right sort of spirit exists.

THE INITIATIVE.

One way in which this has been shown is the initiative which some of you have taken in forming groups independent of school organisations to pass on scout training and discipline to boys of backward classes. There are indeed many others, especially those at primary schools which have few facilities for outdoor recreation whom I shuld like to see brought into the movement when means can be found. I know that this problem is before your minds too and that every advantage you get like this new Scout Headquarters will be welcomed as a means of extending knowledge of scouting."—A.P.

KEEP STANDARD TIME



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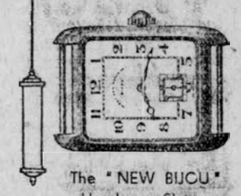

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TWO MEN TO HANG

Rangoon High Court Dismisses Appeals

RANGOON, October 6.

Appeals of two men snetenced to death by the Special Tribunal have been dismissed by High Court but sentence of death passed upon a third has been reduced to transportation for life.

The three accused were charged with waging war against King in connection with rebellion in Kinpadi.

Of forty-five men transported for life in the same connection twelve have been acquitted while appeals of the remaining thirty-three have been dismissed.—A.P.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

MUZAFFARPUR, Oct. 7.

Mystery surrounds the murder early this morning of an Indian Christian woman the mother-in-law of Mr. C. Gallimore, Travelling Inspector of the Standard Oil Company of New York Muzaffarpur Branch. The deceased was travelling with Mr. Gallimore's wife from Lucknow last night and at Sonepur she received information that they were being followed by some persons.

When they alighted at Muzaffarpore received serious injuries this morning they noticed three or four people suspiciously loitering on the platform. They took shelter in the refreshment room and later started for their bungalow in a closed carriage but on the road lying between the station gate and the hospital they were attacked by about half a dozen people who dealt blows with pointed weapons resulting in the instantaneous death of Mr. Gallimore's mother-in-law. Mrs. Gallimore received serious injuries and was removed to the hospital. Her condition is believed to be precarious. Three persons have been arrested in this connexion.—A. P.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1931.

PRINCES' SCRAMBLE FOR RETURN OF "LOST" PROVINCES.

Nizam Changes His Mind

TORY-MUSLIM REACTIONARY CONSPIRACY IN LONDON.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A Bombay cable to London papers denies the existing Tory-Muslim Pact. But I emphatically assert once again, that secret negotiations were carried on and are still in progress in support of such unholy alliance. Two meetings were held on Friday—one in the House of Commons and on Sunday in Ritz Hotel, the London residence of the Aga Khan where on behalf of the British Commercial interests Lord Brentford, Lord Lloyd, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Earl Winterton and Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, while the Muslim reactionaries who are too well-known and whose names need hardly be disclosed at this stage, were present to hammer out a plot against Indian aspirations.

Besides these conferences, the Aga Khan has been holding luncheons, dinners and conferences between the Tories and the Muslim reactionaries, practically every day and in which certain Simla personages are taking prominent part. It is common knowledge that no day passes without the Tories confabulating with the reactionary Muslim element, and a question prominently comes before the Indian leaders is, "Why do they exclude those who do not share the Muslim reactionary and anti-National views?"

PRINCES' SCRAMBLE FOR RETURN OF PROVINCES.

Whilst the British delegates are discussing the minority question, the Princes are devoting their time considering the question of tributes. The Princes, too, are divided amongst themselves and their scramble for getting back some of "their" lost provinces, is really sickening to many of the British Indian delegates. Thus the Princes on their part are contributing their quota to creating more obstacles in the way of the smooth progress of the Round Table Conference.

Indian leaders are at a loss to bring convincing, legal or constitutional arguments against the question of tributes and the return of the provinces raised by the Princes.

The Gaekwar demands the return of Ahmedabad, Kaira the Maharaja of Gwalior of Jhansi and Unao, the Maharaja of Indore of Chandnagar Fort, whereas the Nizam wants the Berars. The Nizam is prepared to treat Berars as an autonomous province and with a constitution similar to that of British India, but his suzerainty fully restored.

The Nizam has changed his mind and it is understood that he is not prepared to pay any money for the rendition of Berar, but to offer loan to any extent to be placed at the disposal either of the Indian Government or the British Government which the Nizam expects Britain to accept under the present economic distress. The Nizam is credited with having 100 crores of Rupees in cash as his own private purse, an amount which would have saved the British Government during the last Financial Crisis when they yielded to the dictates of the French and the American financiers.

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PROTECTION FOR LESSER MINORITIES

Gandhiji Wants Agreed Scheme

LONDON, Oct. 6.

It is understood that as a result of Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion at to-day's Unofficial Conference, the lesser minorities will meet tomorrow and endeavour to adopt an agreed scheme. It is reported that at to-day's meeting Gandhiji, announcing his inability to report definite progress with the Muslims, explained that the time had not arrived for him to see other groups.

COL. GIDNEY'S PROTEST.

It is understood that a protest was made by Col. Gidney, that Gandhiji was shutting the door on lesser minorities. Col. Gidney complained that after they had explained their needs and desires, Gandhiji took up the attitude that the Congress Mandate precluded their acceptance. They met with the Congress creed, which denied them recognition. Col. Gidney, asking where the lesser minorities stood in the Conference, is reported to have suggested that as Gandhiji had failed to settle with the Moslems and the Sikhs, he should leave them to their own devices and settle with the lesser minorities.

Mahatma Gandhi repudiating the suggestion that the door was shut, affirmed that he was always perfectly willing to listen to any minority's views and open to conversion to them, but he felt that if he could settle with the Muslims and the Sikhs, 90 per cent. of the difficulties would disappear.

PROTECTION FOR LESSER MINORITIES.

An appeal for toleration towards minorities' difficulties, was then put by Sir H. Carr, who is reported to have referred to the distrust that felt at present, in entering Joint Electorates, and urged the duty of the majority to reassure the minorities, and show by generous gesture that their fears were misplaced. He urged in this connection that they should be conceded their own electorates, and it should be left to them to join the communal roll, when the majority succeeded in convincing them that their apprehensions were baseless.

Gandhiji, who is said to have confessed that he was moved by Sir H. Carr's appeal, then suggested that the lesser minorities should endeavour to evolve an agreed scheme and he would communicate with the Congress on the subject.

SASTRI'S PLEA FOR CONCILIATION.

Raja Narendranath, earlier, advocated a clause in the Constitution providing that it should be open to any minority to ask for Joint Electorates, and before the adjournment, Mr. Sastri, appealing for conciliation, agreed on the desirability of avoiding Separate Electorates, but questioned the possibility of discarding them at one stroke. Mr. Sastri said that Muslims and the other communities could not be deprived of Separate Electorates and weightage, unless they voluntarily agreed to it.

Condemning the evils from which the Depressed Classes were suffering, Mr. Sastri declared that every patriot must work for their extinction, and he appealed to Dr. Ambedkar to consider whether the object was not more likely to be attained through Joint Electorates with reservation of seats.—R.T. Special.

BREAKING WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY

Indian Labour Leaders Against Separate Electorate

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Contradicting the "Free Press" statement that he supported Separate Electorates, the Madras Labour Leader, Mr. Shiva Rao, characterised the news as mischievous. He said that he and Mr. Joshi representing Indian Labour strongly hold the view that communal electorates are most dangerous and will break Workinig Class solidarity in India. We shall oppose it tooth-and-nail; but, if it is forced upon India, or the Indian delegates agree to it, we shall strive our best to demand the creation of the institution of National Register so that those who do not believe in communal electorates could be so enrolled to exercise complete freedom of voting. We believe that the decision of the future political parties in India will be purely on economic rather than on communal lines.

RECEPTION AT INDIA HOUSE.

MAHATMAJI PUTS IN BRIEF APPEARANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Gandhiji put in a brief appearance at a reception given by the High Commissioner at India House in honour of Lord and Lady Irwin. There was a glittering attendance of delegates to the Round Table Conference and others associated with India, with whom Lord and Lady Irwin were obviously delighted to renew acquaintance.—Reuter's R. T. Special.

"No Fear Of Neglect Of R. T. C."

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The "Times" in the course of a leading article stresses the fact that delegates to the Round Table Conference have no reason to feal that Ministers will neglect the Conference owing to Election. It points out that Government does not intend to suspend the Conference. Leading delegates like Lords Sankey, Lothian and Reading, being Peers, need not contest their seats and Sir S. Hoare represents a safe London constituency.—Reuter.

SOLICITUDE FOR R. T. C WORK

Govt. Members To Be Asked To Be On The Alert

LONDON, Oct. 6.

In connection with the general election, it is understood that it is the intention of Government that members of Government should hold themselves in readiness in order that the work of the Round Table Conference may proceed without interruption.—Reuter.

"ELDERS" APPROVE PRESS GAG

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The Council of State met to-day to consider the Press Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

The Countess of Willingdon watched the proceedings from the visitors' gallery.

There was not a large attendance of non-official members.

"ELDERS" VOTE FOR THE GAG.

After lunch the Council sat for just forty minutes and passed the Press Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly without any change.

Communists Capture British Missionary

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Hankow—Another British missionary, Father P. Turk, has been captured by Communists at Sinkow. This is the third outrage against British missionaries in a year. In April last year Fathers P. Laffan and J. Linchan were captured, and were held in captivity for seven months during which period they suffered terrible privations. Altogether 23 European missionaries have suffered at the hands of Communists in a year. Reuter.

EAST AFRICA

Report Of Joint Select Committee

SIMULTANEOUS PUBLICATION ON NOV. 2

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Report of the Joint Select Committee on East Africa, has been tabled in both the Houses of Parliament. The Report will be published simultaneously in East Africa, India and England on November 2.—Reuter.

SIKH REACTIONARIES TROUNCED

Their 17 Points As Suicidal As 14 Of Muslim League"

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Sikh leader in the course of a statement to the press says:—Resolutions passed by the All-Parties Sikh Conference do not represent views of Sikh Nationalists. No invitation was sent to Sikh Congressmen as such and when some of the Congressmen who were invited to attend the Conference requested for postponement of the Conference on the ground that they had to attend the political conference at Jhang, for which dates were fixed long before fixing the dates for the Amritsar Conference, their request was summarily rejected. The Congress still claims more Sikhs as members than Sikh Leagues or any other political organisation. To ignore the voice of Sikh Congressmen hardly does any credit to the resolutions of the All-Parties Conference. In the opinion of the Sikh Nationalists, the 17 points of Sikh communalists are as reactionary and suicidal in spirit and form as the 14 points of the Muslim League.—A. P.

British Banks Not To Handle Sweepstake Numbers

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The "Daily Express" states that the British Banks have decided not to handle sweepstake numbers in future following the request from the Home Office. This practically terminates distribution of the Calcutta Sweep numbers in Britain.—Reuter.

Dramatic "Resignation" Of Spanish Premier

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Madrid—Owing to an incident in the course of the sitting of the Cortes, the Prime Minister left his seat on the seat among the Deputies and said front Ministerial Bench and took that he had resigned.—Reuter Special.

(Later)—M. Zamora later withdrew his resignation.

JAPAN ORDERS SQUADRONS TO PREPARE FOR MOBILISATION

Move To "Protect Japanese Nationals In China

LONON, Oct. 6.

Tokio.—Navy Office has ordered squadrons at Kure and Sasebo bases to prepare themselves for mobilisation. Preparations are being made to despatch converted cruiser with landing parties to Shanghai to protect Japanese nationals in China in view of the intense anti-Japanese feeing roused by the advance of Japanese forces in Manchuria.—Reuter

Foodstuffs Bill Passes Third Reading

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Foodstuffs (Prevention of Exploitation) Biill after agreeing to an increase of cash penalty to £500.—Reuter.

INDIAN FINANCE BUNGLE.

Meerut Prof. On Rule By Great Moghul.

From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, Oct. 4.

Under the auspices of the College Literary Society an illuminating lecture was delivered by Dr. D. L. Dubey Ph.D. (London), of the Economics Department Meerut College on the recent financial crisis in Great Britain and its repercussions on India.

Dr. Dubey said that gold has disappeared from circulation as a coin in almost all important countries in the world and has concentrated in the vaults of banks. Another remarkable thing is the great irregularity in its distribution in post war period and a tendency towards its accentuation in the last few years so much so that nearly three fourths of the monetary supply of gold has accumulated in the United States of America and France.

INDIAN CONTRAST.

Dr. Dubey said that England's intrinsic position is very sound even at the present moment as according to a very recent estimate of the "The Economist" she has no less than £ 3 thousand 5 hundred millions invested in foreign countries.

A contrast to the steps taken in Britain is provided by the bungling committed in India by the Government and the Secretary of State over the former's head in Britain. By an ordinance issued by the Viceroy a section of an act of the Legislature has been cancelled, but by a simple announcement in London the Great Moghul ruling from the Whitehall superceded both.

TEACHERS PROTEST AGAINST CUTS IN GRANTS.

The teachers in the Primary and Secondary Schools at Amalner held a meeting on the 3rd instant protesting against the proposed five per cent cut in the grants to Primary and Secondary Education.

UNEMPLOYED CLASH WITH POLICE

Several Arrested After Sharp Battle

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Disorderly scenes were witnessed outside the British Museum when the unemployed again came into conflict with mounted police. Crowds who were protesting against the persecution of people concerned in recent disturbances outside the House of Commons pelted police with bricks and stones. The police charged at hand-gallop, and a brief but sharp battle followed before order was restored. Several persons were arrested including two girls.—Reuter.

Master Cotton Spinners Scheme Abandoned

LONDON, Oct. 6.

In view of the indecisive result of the ballot, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has abandoned the much canvassed scheme aiming at dealing with redundant mills and machinery, stabilisation of the margin of profit on yarns, and prevention of yarns being sold at uneconomic prices.—Reuter Special.

Controversy On Rise In Price Of Tea

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The statement of the Director of Brooke, Bond and Company that the recent rise in the price of tea is unjustifiable has evoked a reply from three of the Indian and Ceylon Tea Associations. In a letter to "The Times" Associations draw attention to the fact that even at enhanced prices the many gardens are selling below the production cost and there is the danger of extensive areas going out of cultivation. The letter adds that effort is being made with the assistance of the Empire Marketing Board to increase consumption of Empire tea in Britain.—Reuter.

THE GAME EXPOSED.

Govt. Refuses Birla's Offer Of Gold And Still Blames Him!

HOW BUREAUCRACY HELPS FLIGHT OF YELLOW METAL

Discussing the recent export of gold from India, Mr. B.M. Birla, Managing Director of Messrs. Birla Bros., in an interview with the "Statesman," expressed what he considered to be the views of Indian merchants in Calcutta. He advocated the necessity and desirability of the Government of India buying gold at 1s. 6-3|16d., especially in view of the large amounts of "distress" gold available at the present moment.

"Generally," said Mr. Birla, "bullion business is done at a very narrow margin of 1|4 per cent., but owing to the sudden depreciation of the sterling and, along with it, the rupee, the rupee price of gold in India did not rise to the same extent as the fall in the value of the currency. A margin became available to the exporters of as much as 6 per cent. Owing to such a wide margin merchants started exporting gold.

"As regards my firm, Birla Brothers," he went on, "we are one of the biggest importers of bullion and, looking to the proportion of our bullion interest, we have shipped very little gold. Before shipping any gold we approached the Controller of Currency and inquired whether he would buy gold at the rate of 1s. 6-3|16d. sterling, which should be the rate at which Government should buy gold if the rupee is adequately linked with sterling on 1s. 6d. basis.

OFFER REFUSED.

"Besides, as exchange is at present only 1s. 5-3|4d. we offered the Controller gold at a much cheaper rate than it could be imported at. In spite of this tempting offer the Controller of Currency refused to buy gold as the Government had not altered that portion of the law which prescribed the rate at which gold has to be bought by them.

"The great necessity," he added, "is that the Government should buy gold at the upper sterling point, which is 1s. 6-3|16d. instead of offering to buy at the exchange rate of about 1s. 10d., which is the present equivalent in terms of sterling of the former 1s. 6-3|16d. in terms of gold. If the Government would buy gold at the rate of 1s. 6-3|16d. sterling, there would be no necessity for people to export gold and it will also conserve the gold resources of India and, at the same time the gold resources of the Government would be increased.

"Otherwise," Mr. Birla concluded, "in view of the large amount of 'distress' gold available at cheap rates at present, gold will continue to be exported out of the country, an event which we ourselves do not like in the interests of India."

RUPEE QUESTION

Govt. Further Expound Their View

MR. BIRLA HAS HIS SAY

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A meeting to further expound the Government's view on the rupee question was held at India Office this evening. Those present included Gandhiji, Mr. Birla, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Sirdar Ujjal Singh, Mr. Benthall, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Sir Pheroze Sethna.

Sir Henry Strakosch explained the course adopted regarding the currency position. Mr. Birla put his view. It is understood that after discussion for one hour and a quarter, the discussion had not concluded. A further meeting will probably be arranged.—Reuter.

PESHAWAR CONVICTIONS

D. I. Khan Riots' Echo

PESHAWAR, October 6.

Captain Abdul Rahimkhan, City Magistrate to-day sentenced Gohdramzan Khan, pleader and a prominent Congress worker of Dera Ismail Khan to two years' simple imprisonment for giving objectionable interview to papers about Dera Ismail Khan riots and Mohammad Aslam Khan Sharar, Editor, Printers and Publishers of the local Red Shirts Weekly "Angar" to two years' rigorous imprisonment for publishing the same.

Section 144 has been extended for another two months to Hoti Mardan (Peshawar District)—A.P.

Peshawar Municipal Elections

PESHAWAR, October 6.

A Frontier Gazette Notification states that in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 11 and 12 Punjab Municipal Act 1911, the Chief Commissioner has fixed with reference to next general election of 34 members on the Peshawar Municipal Committee, namely, elected 17 (Muslims, 13 Hindus 3, Sikhs 1) and appointed by name or office 17.—A.P.

SIR G. LAMBERT.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

It is now certain that Sir George Lambert on leave will return to United Provinces as Finance Member next month and will not go to Assam as Governor as reported some time ago.—A. P.

WAKF ACT AND DAWOODI BOHRAS

Exemption From 16th Inst Withdrawn

EDUCATION MINISTER'S STATEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, October 3

Soon after the question time, Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin, Ahmed, Minister for Education made the following statement regarding the Wakf Act.

After a careful consideration of the views of the deputation of Dawoodi Bhoras regarding the exemption of the community from the application of the Wakf Act, the Government has decided to withdraw the exemption from the 16th instant in view of the statement made.

The adjournment motion has been withdrawn.

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